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IAF hits Hizbullah targets in S. Lebanon

ALON PINKAS

AIR force jets and attack helicopters yesterday attacked Hizbullah targets in South Lebanon. In separate incidents yesterday, an SLA soldier, a Hizbullah gunman, and two south Lebanese civilians were killed.

Radio reports from Beirut claimed the air strikes continued late into the night. The IDF only confirmed that artillery duels continued, with Hizbullah firing Katyusha rockets and mortars.

The attacks followed two days of intensive artillery exchanges, and a failed Hizbullah attempt to capture an SLA outpost in the central sector of the security zone.

At 5:30 a.m., Hizbullah launched a concerted rocket, mortar, and machine-gun attack on 12 outposts manned by SLA and IDF troops in the western and central sectors of the zone.

The targeted positions stretched from near Nakoura on the coast, northeast to Jezzine.

According to SLA sources, outposts along the central sector were subject to a massive artillery and mortar attack in the morning, after which a Hizbullah unit of 25 men began advancing toward an SLA outpost. It was repelled, Sagger anti-tank missiles were also fired at some outposts, and one SLA soldier was killed.

Later in the morning, air force jets and attack helicopters flew several sorties. Lebanese sources said anti-air artillery and missiles were fired at the aircraft, but none were hit.

According to eyewitnesses, white clouds of smoke engulfed the stricken villages as thousands of residents huddled in basements to escape both the raging artillery fire and the air attacks.

Hardest hit in the air force attack was the village of Rouman, where a 37-year-old man and an 18-year-old woman were killed. Six others were wounded.

OC Northern Command Maj.-Gen. Amir Levine said there has been an increase in IDF-initiated activity in South Lebanon, but also a rise in Hizbullah activity. Levine told visiting members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee that Hizbullah is now operating in villages where it had no presence before.

An army source said Hizbullah is increasingly operating like a military organization, with clear distinctions between front-line units, artillery, auxiliary units, and anti-aircraft units. He added that its command structure, tactics, and general fighting doctrine are "impressive."

Hizbullah claimed responsibility for the attacks on the security zone, saying it was marking the anniversary of the assassination by Israel of two of its leaders, Sheikh Ragheb Harb, on February 16, 1984, and Sheikh Abbas Musawi, on February 16, 1992.

Meanwhile, Cpl. Yotam Shauli, 19, who was killed in the security zone when he picked up a booby-trapped canteen he found on the side of the road on Friday, was buried yesterday in his hometown of Rishon LeZion.



Soldiers check the entry permits of Palestinian workers before allowing them through the Bethlehem checkpoint yesterday. (Reuters)

PA's Qreia: Arafat did not strike deal with Israel on Jenin last week

PALESTINIAN Authority Economics Minister Ahmed Qreia, who participated in last week's Erez summit, denied there is any deal concerning the transfer of political and economic authority in Jenin.

"I never had an understanding with [Foreign Minister Shimon] Peres about this. Jenin is part of the West Bank and we are ready to receive any part but are not ready to sign any agreement except a comprehensive agreement," Qreia told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

An official in the Prime Minister's Office, who participated in yesterday's cabinet meeting, cited Peres as saying that Qreia reached an agreement with Foreign Ministry officials on Jenin the night before Thursday's Erez summit meeting, and therefore Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin was surprised when PA chairman Yasser Arafat dismissed the suggestion the next day.

According to another cabinet source, Peres even confirmed the deal personally with Arafat on the telephone the night before the Erez meeting. He then phoned Rabin to tell him that an agreement had been reached, only to see it unravel the next day.

Arafat spokesman Marwan Kanafani dismissed the proposal as meaningless. "Arafat

already controlled Jenin from Beirut," he said.

The PA is demanding a phased withdrawal of troops from towns according to a timetable. The Jenin proposal offered no troop withdrawal and no phased timetable for a withdrawal.

Arafat attacked the Rabin-Peres proposal as insulting when he addressed a mosque audience on Friday, saying he had no wish to be "mayor of Jenin." Arafat's opponents frequently show their own scorn for the peace agreement with Israel by calling him mayor of Gaza.

Meanwhile, Arafat denied PLO reports from Tunis that he was so fed up with the peace process that he was ready to leave Gaza and return to PLO headquarters in the Tunisian capital.

The PA, in its cabinet meeting on Friday night, issued a statement saying that the PLO executive committee would convene by the end of the month in Cairo to assess the new developments in the peace process.

Fatah hard-liner Jamal Sourani, an executive committee member, said in an interview with Reuters that the new development was

that it was a "dead" peace process. A majority of the 18 executive committee members are opposed to the Gaza/Jericho agreement or demand changes in it.

An attempt by Arafat to convene a similar meeting in Gaza three months ago backfired when a two-thirds quorum failed to show up.

Rabin, responding to Arafat's charges that Israel was obstructing peace, said yesterday that Israel would grant autonomy to all the administered territories if the Palestinian leader helped fight militants.

"There is no political obstacle to implement everything we are committed to with the Palestinians. The obstacle is terror," Rabin told a Paris conference on peace in the Middle East in a live satellite broadcast from Israel, Reuters reported.

"We don't want to annex two million Palestinians who are residents of the territories," he said.

"But I can't come to the people of Israel and say 'I brought you peace...because they say 'You brought peace? No, terror has increased, people are killed in bigger numbers than in the past.' Is that peace?" Rabin added, alluding to his sagging domestic popularity.

David Makovsky contributed to this report.

PM: Need for Palestinian labor ending

DAVID MAKOVSKY and JON IMMANUEL

THE country is well on its way to "liberating itself from its dependency" on Palestinian labor, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin reportedly told the cabinet yesterday.

Rabin said there are already 59,000 foreign workers in the country, and another 11,000 would arrive within the next few weeks.

Rabin and Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat agreed during their meeting last week that Israel would transfer NIS 35 million to alleviate the problem of Palestinian unemployment. Economics Minister Shimon Shetreet told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

He termed the money an "advance" that would be used for long-term joint projects, but other officials indicated the money was more of a grant that would help Gaza cope economically in the short-term with Israel's decision to wean itself away from dependency on Palestinian labor.

If this is indeed the case, it would mark the first known time that Israel is paying the PA to offset the effects of the closure.

Two weeks ago, Environment Minister Yossi Sarid suggested that Israel pay the PA NIS 1 billion a year to make the closure permanent.

A Rabin spokesman, Uri Dromi, said the move toward reducing dependency on Palestinian workers is "an outgrowth of reality."

"The prime minister spoke about separation, and this demonstrates that the idea is moving in a practical direction," Dromi said.

At their meeting last week, Ra-

bin also told Arafat that 15,000 Palestinians, two thirds of them from Gaza, could return to work in Israel this week. About 900 started work yesterday.

Before last month's Beit Lid bombing, some 45,000 Palestinians were licensed to work in Israel. In early 1993, an estimated 120,000 Palestinians were working across the Green Line.

Rabin has said he is concerned that high Palestinian unemployment could prove to be a security threat, since Hamas is liable to exploit a climate of economic deprivation.

Security officials say the standard of living in Gaza has dropped 25 percent in the last six months.

As a long-term solution, Israel and the PA have agreed to establish at least five joint labor-intensive industrial zones to assist Palestinians. However, senior officials admit these areas will not be fully operational for at least another two years.

PA Economics Minister Ahmed Qreia (Abu Ala) said that Sarid's compensation proposal could rectify "an economic catastrophe," if all Palestinian workers are permanently replaced by foreign workers.

"There were 120,000 Palestinians working in Israel during the occupation. Then after we signed a peace agreement, it decreased to 40,000, and now it is down to nothing with the closure, so you can imagine the effect of that," he told *The Jerusalem Post*.

Qreia said that if the Israeli government is serious about keeping Palestinians out, compensation should be paid. He said Sarid's proposal is "a good starting point. Nothing is enough, but I accept this solution."

Peres plans meet with Mubarak over NPT crisis

DAVID MAKOVSKY

FOREIGN Minister Shimon Peres will meet with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Cairo this week in yet another bid to ease strained ties over the extension of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), Foreign Ministry officials said yesterday.

The meeting is designed to exchange ideas on devising a formula that would serve as a basis for resolving the issue, a senior diplomat said.

"But Egypt knows full well that we will not sign NPT when it comes up for renewal in April," he said.

It appears that the Mubarak-Peres meeting was arranged during Peres's talks with Egyptian Foreign Minister Amr Moussa over the weekend in Paris.

While some believe a formula can be worked out, other Israeli officials are concerned that Mubarak, in a bid to mollify his do-

mestic opposition, has an interest in pursuing the NPT dispute until the April extension conference, and therefore Israel should brace itself for a rough couple of months.

"Peres said we do not want to sharpen the dispute, but the differences still remain after their talks in Paris," a participant in yesterday's cabinet session told reporters yesterday. While some ministers called for a discussion on Egyptian-Israeli relations, Rabin rejected the idea, the participant said.

A Mubarak-Peres meeting will also serve to smooth over ruffled feathers in the aftermath of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's recent statement about an "ill wind blowing in Egypt's Foreign Ministry."

Egyptian Ambassador Mohammed Bassiouny has said that (Continued on Page 2)

Rabin appoints new head of GSS

PRIME Minister Yitzhak Rabin yesterday appointed K. as the new head of the General Security Service. He will replace Y. on March 1, when the identity and picture of the outgoing GSS head will be revealed.

Rabin will submit the appointment to the cabinet for approval at its next meeting, either Tuesday or next Sunday.

K. was the leading candidate, since he replaced the current head when the latter left for a three-month academic leave at Harvard last year. However, Rabin also considered the candidacy

of G., the deputy head of the GSS who resigned last month.

K., 44, was born in Jerusalem. His father was a judge. He is married and has three children.

He joined the GSS in the 1970s as an embassy security officer, and climbed the ranks in a variety of posts in Judea and Samaria, then in the North. During the 1980s, he was a central figure when the GSS exposed the Jewish underground. While serving as head of the "Jewish Department," he was involved in the

discovery of a new Jewish underground in the Kiryat Arba/Hebron area.

During the Gulf War, K. was reprimanded for trying to arrange special permits for Palestinian workers to enter Israel and work on a family housing project, despite the closure on the territories.

Former Kach head Baruch Marzel said that he and other former Kach activists will petition the High Court of Justice in the next few days against the appointment.

Comment, Page 2

TASE slumps 3%

RACHEL NEIMAN

THE TASE slipped more than 3 percent yesterday, after an anticipated drop in interest rates did not materialize.

The Maof index fell 3.69% to 157.39 and the Two-Sided index dropped 3.63% to 158.28. The market sank more than 6 points in the last two trading days.

Morning trading opened with excess supply of NIS 96m, on demand of NIS 34m, causing a chain reaction which reached a total decline of 3.8% for all indexes.

Daily turnover was a low NIS 76m.

Traders cited continued investor disappointment in the CPI and further indications from the Bank of Israel that interest rates would not change.

Full report, Page 9.

Over a million workers to receive COL increment on time

MORE than one million workers will be receiving the cost-of-living increment in their February pay slips, even though the COL adjustment agreement between the Histadrut and the employers has not yet been signed.

This became possible once the Treasury, and then both public and private employers announced they would pay the increment even before the agreement was completed.

But some 500,000 unorganized workers are still not guaranteed their raise, which depends on a government-issued extension order that cannot be issued until the agreement with the private-sector employers is actually signed.

Last night, the parity committee representing the Histadrut and private employers was making efforts to reach a formula on work agreements by this morning, thus paving the way for a signing of the COL agreement.

Earlier yesterday, the Hista-

drut declared a general labor dispute in response to the employers' delay in signing the COL agreement. Amir Peretz, who is acting as Histadrut chairman while Haim Ramon is abroad, authorized workers to impose sanctions in any workplace that fails to pay the COL increment on time.

Later in the day, Treasury wage director Yossi Kucik announced that he had instructed the government computer department to include the 2.6% COL increment in February's pay slips, which are being prepared now, on the assumption an agreement would be signed.

The move was approved by Finance Minister Avraham Shohat.

"We decided to pay what we had intended to pay anyway. The increment is included in all the agreements, and why should we harm workers with whom we have no dispute?" Kucik said.

Jose Rosenfeld contributed to this report.

Halachic giant Shlomo Auerbach dead at 84

HERB KEINON

RABBI Shlomo Zalman Auerbach, considered one of the world's leading halachic authorities, died last night in Jerusalem's Shaare Tzedek Hospital. He was 84.

Auerbach was hospitalized Thursday after contracting pneumonia, and suffered a heart attack on Friday.

Auerbach was born in Jerusalem to Rabbi Haim Lefk Auerbach, a renowned kabbalist. He studied in various yeshivot in Jerusalem. For some 45 years, he headed Yeshivat Kol Torah in Bayit Vagan.

"He was very special," said Rabbi Avishai Shochkammer, secretary of Agudat Yisrael's Council of Torah Sages. "He was the leading halachic authority of the generation."

One of the things that distinguished Auerbach was that his halachic rulings were respected (Continued on Page 2)

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Cabinet rejects bid to halt construction

Jerusalem Post Staff

THE cabinet yesterday rejected by a 12-3 margin a Meretz appeal to rescind a last month's ministerial committee vote authorizing construction in settlements on the outskirts of Jerusalem.

"The government discussed the appeal submitted by ministers from the Meretz faction. The government rejected the appeal," the cabinet said in a statement.

"We welcome the distinction between Jerusalem and the rest including its environs and negating the concept of 'Greater Jerusalem.' Whoever wants to protect Israel's claim to Jerusalem must remember the dictum if you reach for a lot, you overreach," said Immigration Minister Yair Tzabari, who initiated the appeal.

All the Meretz ministers, with the exception of Environment Minister Yossi Sarid who is abroad, voted for the appeal. Two Labor ministers -

Tourism Minister Uzi Baram and Labor and Social Affairs Minister Ora Namir - abstained.

After the original committee approval, Housing Minister Binyamin Ben-Eliezer said that 800 existing housing units would be sold and work would begin on the construction of 1,080 apartments in Ma'aleh Adumim. But he said only 500 of the new units would be sold this year.

The committee okayed the sale of 350 apartments in Givat Ze'ev, and said as many as 800 new ones could be built, and it approved the sale of more than 1,000 existing housing units in Be'er, but put off a decision on further building.

The committee was formed in response to strong PLO protests at Ben-Eliezer's plans to build thousands of housing units in settlements around Jerusalem, despite a government pledge to freeze most settlement there.

Palestinian Police arrest Hamas men

JON IMMANUEL

PALESTINIAN security police arrested several more Hamas activists over the weekend, following the distribution Friday of an Izzadin Kassam leaflet threatening the head of Palestinian military intelligence, a senior police official said.

"We detained some before the leaflet and some afterwards. We are not deterred," the official said.

He put the number of those arrested at 10-15 including seven wanted members and their accomplices. One of them was identified in the Kassam leaflet Friday as Yasser Hussein.

The Fatah Hawks issued a statement warning Izzadin Kassam, the armed wing of Hamas, to desist from its threats and said it will strike back if Kassam attacks security forces.

The police themselves issued no statement in response to the threat which warned intelligence chief Brig. Musa Arafat that "the bullets of Izzadin Kassam do not fear you" and "the martyrs will not stand with their hands tied."

A police source said this was a security issue and would not be discussed, but the threat was considered one aimed at all the security forces and not just at the military intelligence chief.

Many Fatah Hawks are anyway part of the police force so that a warning by the Hawks is like an unofficial police warning.

The arrest of Izzadin Kassam members with their weapons is a new development.

'Support for Hamas growing among Jerusalem Arabs'

BILL HUTMAN

HUNDREDS of eastern Jerusalem Arabs have joined Hamas during the past year, Jerusalem police chief Arye Amit said yesterday.

"I am not talking about new members of the Hamas military wing, but new political and religious supporters of Hamas," Amit said.

Amit was speaking at a press conference at which he reviewed police activity in the capital over the past year.

Afterwards, Amit presented Police Minister Moshe Shalev his proposal for improving security in Jerusalem, as part of the overall separation plans being drawn up by a committee headed by the minister.

Amit said he wants more checkpoints and improved technological means around Jerusalem to keep Palestinians from illegally entering the city.

Additional police manpower is also needed, for patrols inside the city and along its borders, and intelligence operations, according to the proposal Amit presented Shalev.

Amit also wants a helicopter for exclusive use by the city's police force.

Early next month, the separation committee is to present its final plan

to Prime Minister Rabin for preventing Palestinians from illegally entering Israel.

Security sources said Jerusalem presents a particular challenge, because of its large Arab population and close proximity to Arab villages and towns to the territories.

Meanwhile, according to figures released by Jerusalem police yesterday, the number of terror attacks was down last year, but their severity increased.

The number of attacks involving the use of gunfire, grenades, and knives increased in 1994, the figures show.

The Jerusalem police chief also said that illegal activity by the Palestinian Police and Protective Security Service in Jerusalem has mostly been stopped.

He charged that the attempt to set up a Palestinian police force in eastern Jerusalem was coordinated by officials at Orient House, but that this too was halted.

"We have no doubt that the Palestinians will try again [to set up their own police force in eastern Jerusalem]," Amit said. "But we will do everything in our power to stop it," he said.

US opposes UN debate on settlements

THE US opposes a UN Security Council debate on the peace process, despite the PLO's renewed call for such a meeting, according to the Israeli mission to the UN. US Ambassador Madeleine Albright advised Ambassador Gad Ya'acobi of the American position late last week.

Last week, the Palestinian mission to the UN said it was stepping up contacts with Security Council members to garner support for a debate. A PLO spokesman said the Palestinians were seeking Security Council action because talks between Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat had "failed to resolve the issue" of Jewish settlements.

Over the weekend, Ya'acobi expressed surprise at the PLO's move, saying the issue belongs in bilateral negotiations, not the UN.

Marilyn Henry

Rabin will reassign ministries tomorrow

PRIME Minister Yitzhak Rabin has postponed the reassigning of the Interior and Religious Affairs ministries until tomorrow's special cabinet session.

The major difficulty is reported to be rising opposition within the Labor Party to giving Interior to Police Minister Moshe Shalev. No such objections have been raised to letting Transport Minister Yisrael Kessur take charge of Religious Affairs.

Rabin is also under pressure from Meretz to give Interior to Environment Minister Yossi Sarid. However, Shas has warned that if its former portfolios go to ministers it considers anathema, it will actively join the opposition.

Rabin is reported loath to push

Shas further into opposition, because of its pivotal position on several key Knesset committees.

He was expected to make his announcement regarding the portfolios at yesterday's cabinet session. Instead, he announced that he will do so tomorrow, because of "the need for further consultation."

Rabin promised that prior to the announcement, he will let the ministers involved in on his plans. He also promised prior notification to Meretz.

In Labor, the betting was that Shalev would become the caretaker for Interior, while Kessur would receive Religious Affairs. However, many of ministers have been asking Rabin not to concentrate so much

SARAH HONG

power in Shalev's hands.

This warning had been sounded particularly from members of what is known as Labor's "middle generation," to which Shalev belongs. These politicians are seen as his prime competitors in the behind-the-scenes battle of succession for the Labor leadership.

The group fears the advantage Shalev would gain from an additional portfolio. The fact that he has recently been added to the team negotiating with the PLO has already increased his media exposure and status, it is claimed in the party.

With Shalev arousing so much antagonism, a source close to Rabin said, he was forced to rethink the situation. Kessur also has his eye on Interior, but Rabin is reportedly leaning towards giving him Religious Affairs, as Shas views him as someone it can trust not to sack its appointees or tamper with the flow of funds to Shas institutions.

Shas is vehemently opposed to the portfolio going to Tourism Minister Uzi Baram, who charged yesterday that Shas has been conducting "a concerted campaign of threats geared to disqualify me from the ministry. For a party which has refused to rejoin the coalition, this is unprecedented gall."

Shas has also indicated that it will not feel threatened if Religious Affairs goes to Economics Minister Shimon Shetret.

Rabin has told the cabinet yesterday that "sometime this year," he will add two Labor ministers to the government. As previously reported in the Post, the move is slated for summer or early fall, depending on the political situation.

One of the new ministers will be Deputy Foreign Minister Yossi Beilin, as Rabin has promised Foreign Minister Shimon Peres. The other could be either former chief of general staff Ehud Barak or Histadrut Chairman Haim Ramon. It is not clear which what portfolios will be up for grabs.



The mother of Yussef Fauzi Abu-Amta, 20, who was shot dead yesterday near Gaza, mourns for her son. He fled when ordered by the army to stop.

Army kills Palestinian crossing security fence in Gaza Strip

ALON PINKAS

SOLDIERS patrolling the Gaza Strip border fence shot and killed a Beit Hanun resident who tried to flee after being caught in Israel, the IDF Spokesman confirmed last night.

According to the army, Yussef

Fauzi Abu-Amta, 20, refused to stop when an IDF patrol spotted him near Netiv Ha'asara, just across the northern border of the strip.

Soldiers had spotted three indi-

viduals standing next to the fence. Two of them, both teenagers, were detained, while Abu-Amta tried to run away. The soldiers fired in the air, and when Abu-Amta failed to

stop, they shot and fatally wounded him.

The army would not confirm if Abu-Amta posed any kind of threat to the soldiers, nor would it comment on his family's claim that he only tried to sneak into Israel to get a job.

New tasks, new GSS head

COMMENT
ALON PINKAS

THE appointment of K. as the new head of the General Security Service places him at the helm of an overburdened intelligence agency at a critical juncture. Never before has the GSS been as much in the forefront of events as it is now with the development of the peace process.

The years 1948-1967 saw the GSS preoccupied with internal security. Since 1967, its tasks have concentrated on the territories, and since the outbreak of the intifada, which it failed to anticipate, it has concentrated on intelligence gathering and preventive measures against terror. Since the Oslo process began, the GSS has been confronting a phenomenon it is relatively ill-equipped to effectively combat - militant Islamic terrorism, especially Hamas and Islamic Jihad suicide attacks.

The implementation of the Palestinian self-rule agreement, and the IDF's pullout from the Gaza Strip has defined a new role for the GSS, one for which it lacks adequate intelligence. Agility and flexibility are now required from the GSS, and K. is likely to emphasize them.

Estimates put the number of individuals designated to carry out suicide attacks at between 70-100. If the GSS is successful in preventing or foiling 99 percent of them, which would be a phenomenal success, that still means that one Bus No. 5 or Beit Lid incident would occur.

The problem is likely to increase as the process proceeds and is extended into the territories, unless the Palestinian Authority does considerably more than it is now doing.

K. was never one of the GSS's "Arabists," but more and better intelligence gathering will definitely top his priority list. This is also vital if the 20-odd most wanted Hamas activists, prime among them Yihye Ayash, the so-called "engineer," who masterminded the suicide attacks and has evaded the GSS for over a year, are to be caught.

K.'s speciality has been Jewish extremism. He was a central figure in the cracking of the Jewish underground in the 1980s and has served as head of the "Jewish Department." In 1988, while at the National Defense College, he wrote a paper warning against both right- and left-wing extremism.

In his 1990 Haifa University master's thesis on Jewish extremism, K. wrote that such people constitute a real threat to Israeli democracy. He was, both then and now, criticized for alleged bias against the right, but few in the GSS or the IDF doubt that should the government decide to dismantle settlements, violence from a minority of Jewish extremists in the territories is a definite possibility.

K. will have to allocate resources to prevent that possibility, but intelligence efforts will also be directed toward monitoring the radicalization of Israeli Arabs and the growing power of fundamentalist elements among this sensitive sector of the nation.

Sensitivity is also the name of the game as far as GSS interrogation techniques and methods, public image, and increasing pressure to subject the agency to more political and media scrutiny are concerned.

K. comes from a prominent legal family - his father was a judge. Against a background of increasing media exposure of the GSS and growing demands for more supervision of its activities, this background should be helpful to K.'s task of adjusting the GSS to the 1990s.

NPT

(Continued from Page 1)

Cairo does not expect Israel to sign the NPT immediately, but that Egypt would like to have an idea about when Israel would sign in the aftermath of comprehensive peace.

One cabinet source said a key difference between Israel and Egypt is the definition of "comprehensive peace." Israeli officials say this must include more than those just negotiating peace with Israel at present, but also Iran, Iraq, and Libya.

While Egypt may be willing to delay implementation of the NPT, it wants Israeli and Arab experts in the multilateral arms control talks to begin discussing the modalities of a nuclear-free zone, something Israel opposes.

The US does not expect Egypt to support the NPT's extension when it comes up in April, but as the Arab world's leading voice on this issue, Washington is concerned that Egypt may influence up to 10 other Arab countries to vote against the treaty.

An example of Egyptian influence may be detected in remarks by Jordan's King Hussein that were published yesterday. He voiced support for Egypt's efforts to persuade Israel to open its nuclear facilities to international inspection.

In an interview published in Egypt's Al-Ahram newspaper, he said Egypt's efforts to urge Israel to sign the treaty "must get considerable attention."

In the peace treaty with Jordan last October, Israel committed itself to "the creation of a Middle East free from weapons of mass destruction, both conventional and non-conventional in the context of a comprehensive, lasting and stable peace, characterized by the renunciation of the use of force, reconciliation, and goodwill."

AUERBACH

(Continued from Page 1)

by nearly all sectors of the Orthodox community. His opinion was sought not only by haredim, but by members of the national-religious camp as well.

Auerbach wrote several scholarly works, and his teachings served as the basis for a number

of popular halachic works, including Rabbi Yehoshua Neuwirth's *Shmirat Shabbat K'hilchata*, a standard reference work on Shabbat observance in modern times.

Auerbach's funeral procession is scheduled to leave this morning from Sha'arei Hessed at 11:30 for the Har Hamenuhot Cemetery.

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Masorti Movement converts 12 adopted children

HERB KEINON

TWELVE children, who were adopted abroad, were converted to Judaism under the auspices of the Masorti (Conservative) Movement at Kibbutz Hanaton in the Galilee yesterday.

Although the movement has converted "a few dozen" people here, its conversions are not recognized by the Chief Rabbinate, though conversions done by the Conservative Movement abroad are.

One of the adoptive parents said that the group came to the movement after the rabbinate had made "unreasonable" demands to convert the children.

"The general response of the rabbinate in cases like ours," he said, "is that it must be convinced the families will bring up the children in a Jewish family."

"They asked us to commit ourselves to sending our daughter to a haredi school, to keeping a kosher home, to observing Shabbat, and keeping the mitzvot."

The man said that families who were not willing to lie decided to turn to Na'amati, which then turned to the Masorti Movement for help.

Rabbi Ehud Bandel, spokesman of the Masorti Movement, who was among those who performed the conversion in the kibbutz mikve, said the children are eight months to six years old.

He said that movement representatives met with each family, all of whom had "good ties to Judaism," and obligated themselves to raising the children in homes faithful to Jewish tradition.

They also obligated themselves to give the children bat or bar mitzva ceremonies.

Those children who had not been circumcised, will be circumcised, Bandel said.

Bandel said that the parents will take the Masorti certificates of conversion to the Interior Ministry to have the children registered as Jews, and that if the ministry refuses, they will appeal to the High Court of Justice.

Bandel said the service at Hanaton was significant because it shows "we can supply alternative religious services that are much more suitable for the Israeli public."

However Menahem Yanovsky, an aide to the chief rabbi, said that in the eyes of Halacha and the law, the children are not Jewish.

Yanovsky denied the rabbinate has put out directives that adopted children must be educated in haredi schools, or that it sends out "inspectors" to make sure the homes are kosher.

Yanovsky said that the rabbinate does not place conditions on conversion that veer from those stipulated by Halacha, and that if a parent felt the requirements of a particular rabbinical court were too harsh, they should have complained to the rabbinate, not to Na'amati.

"They are not Jews," Yanovsky said of the children. "So in another 18 years, when they want to marry and it becomes clear they are not Jews, this will cause unhappiness to them and their partners."



A mother immerses her child in the mikve at Kibbutz Hanaton yesterday as part of the Masorti Movement's conversion of 12 children adopted abroad. (Israel Maloney)

Haredim protest so Egged freezes videos

HERB KEINON

EGGED yesterday agreed to "freeze" a project to show video programs on inter-urban buses, following protests from the haredim, who complained the programs would offend their sensibilities.

Spokesman Ron Ratner said that Egged's directorate had decided to set up a committee to negotiate the issue with Agudat Yisrael's Council of Sages.

According to Ratner, about six months ago, Egged began working on the project, which he said would be "super profitable" because it would provide a great deal of advertising revenue. The programs would be animated shows, "maybe some movies," and advertisements.

Ratner said the haredim rejected a

compromise under which they would be involved in determining which programs would be aired, because they view television as a purveyor of impurity.

Rabbi Moshe Razminski, head of a group, called the Committee against Abomination, that has been spearheading the haredi campaign, said he does not speak to the press.

Ratner said that one of the reasons Egged set up a committee to deal with the Council of Sages is because various grass-roots haredi groups have different demands.

He said that Egged is not surrendering to the dictates of the haredim,

but "taking into consideration the sensibilities of a group that constitutes a large percentage of our riders."

Ratner estimated that some 15 percent of Egged riders are haredim. He said that the decision on the issue is "strictly a business decision."

Rabbi Avishai Shitokhammer, secretary of the Council of Torah Sages, said that if Egged would put television shows onto buses, many haredim would stop riding them.

"This is not like airplanes, which we ride once in a long while," Shitokhammer said. "These are buses that we ride every day."

Many haredi families do not, for ideological reasons, own television sets.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Rules proposed on surrogate motherhood

Surrogate motherhood will be allowed, under a bill to be presented by Health Minister Ephraim Sneh to the ministerial committee on legislation this afternoon. But there will be strict limitations, including the barring of the surrogate mother from donating her own ovum to produce the baby she will carry for another couple.

According to the bill, the fertilization may be carried out only in a facility authorized by the Health Ministry.

Just a single shot from a hunter

IDF and Jordanian army officers have concluded that a single shot from a hunter's shotgun was fired into Israeli territory on Saturday. A radio report initially said that reserve soldiers claimed that several bursts from automatic weapons were fired at a patrol. Israeli and Jordanian liaison officers then decided on a cooperative investigation.

Court explains refusal to bar PLO meeting

An interim injunction could not be issued against a meeting of PLO and European Community officials at Orient House, because the court has not yet decided whether a law to enable the banning of such meetings requires the government to do so or merely permits it to do so. Justice Eliahu Mazza explained yesterday. He was giving his reasons for his refusal to grant an injunction against a meeting which took place 10 days ago. The general question raised by Mazza is to be decided at a later hearing.

Capital's fired architect petitions court

David Cassuto yesterday petitioned the High Court of Justice against Jerusalem Mayor Ehud Olmert's decision to fire him as city architect, charging that an attorney-general's opinion on which Olmert based his decision is unreasonable. The opinion said Cassuto must stop all his private architectural work in Jerusalem if he wishes to continue in his post. Cassuto argued that since the city architect is not a salaried position, the attorney-general's decision means no Jerusalem architect can hold this post unless he is willing not to eat.

Drug addict found dead in Ashdod

The body of a 27-year-old man was found yesterday morning at a building site in Ashdod. Police believe the man was a drug addict who died of an overdose. He was identified as a resident of the Bat-Hatzer caravan site, near Gedera.

Kassar okays more automated gas pumps

Transport Minister Yisrael Kassar has authorized setting up 10 automated gas stations, which would work on credit cards, in Tel Aviv parking lots operated by the Netivei Ayalon company.

Deri trial hearing canceled

Yesterday's session of trial of former interior minister Aryeh Deri was canceled by Jerusalem District Court because of the illness of the prosecution witness Ya'acov Shmulevitz and one of the defendants, Moshe Weinberg.

'Not guilty' plea to daughter's murder

Miriam and Michael Weissman, the couple accused of murdering their 33-year old daughter Natalie last December, pleaded not guilty in Tel Aviv District Court yesterday. The Weissmans are charged with suffocating Natalie to death while she was sleeping.

Reform woman wins religious council seat

Jerusalem Post Staff

TEL Aviv City Council yesterday approved the appointment of Bruria Barish, affiliated with the Reform movement, to the city's religious council, the first time a Reform representative has been elected to a religious council.

Barish is the president of Beit Daniel, a Tel Aviv synagogue affili-

ated with the Israel Movement for Progressive Judaism, and was chairman of the movement for several years.

Her nomination was submitted by the Meretz faction and the Arye Zucker list, and her candidacy was supported by the Likud and Labor factions.

Boaz Sharabi debuts at TA Arts Center

HELEN KAYE

WHEN he goes on stage tonight, singer Boaz Sharabi will be the first popular star to perform in the opera house of the Tel Aviv Performing Arts Center (TAPAC).

Sharabi is set to inaugurate a municipality-sponsored popular entertainment series at the \$50 million complex, which opened last October.

Seven years ago, Sharabi sold two tickets for his show in the cramped Tzavta 2 Tel Aviv nightclub, and now he will sing all his greatest hits from the opera stage before 1,600 people.

The songs include "When You're

Home" the tune he composed for imprisoned navigator Ron Arad to words by Ehud Manor. It was broadcast on TV worldwide in November, 1993.

"Sharabi's appearance is to satisfy complaints that TAPAC is elitist. On the contrary, we want all Israel to come here," TAPAC general manager Uri Ofer said last week.

Sharabi's recordings have been on Tower Records top 20 for 70 consecutive weeks.

But Sharabi is the only firm pop date at TAPAC. The municipal events department says that no other popular star has been signed as yet.

Treasury restores funds to cultural institutions

HELEN KAYE

ARTS Minister Shulamit Aloni yesterday confirmed that her ministry would rescind the budget cuts imposed on major local cultural institutions, after receiving a Treasury promise to come up with the money.

In a headline grabbing move two weeks ago, Aloni cut the budgets of three institutions by the NIS 11 million demanded by the government.

The New Israeli Opera lost NIS 9 m., the Israel Festival NIS 1.3 m., and the Haifa Children's Theater and Film festivals, NIS 450,000.

"The Treasury has shown great understanding for the needs of culture," Aloni said. "All three bodies will get the promised funding during the course of the year, except for the

opera. We're not sure that it will get the full NIS 9 m."

She agreed that she had banked on a huge outcry when targeting three such prominent institutions. She insisted, however, that she had only wanted "to publicize the status of culture in this country. There are billions for agriculture, roads, or to rescue failing institutions, like Kupat Holim Clalit or the kibbutzim, but culture is not. It seems, part of the Zionist program."

The restitution of the cuts had nothing to do with the High Court's show cause order, issued on behalf of the Israel Festival last Thursday, the ministry said.

Burg expected to be named acting Agency chair this week

BATSHEVA TSUR

IF all the necessary procedures are completed, the Jewish Agency's Board of Governors is expected to elect Labor MK Avraham Burg as the agency's acting chairman on Wednesday.

Yehiel Leket, acting chairman for the past year, said last week he would do everything possible to transfer the post to Burg before the board completes its deliberations.

The presidium of the Zionist Gen-

eral Council, which met over the weekend, resolved to expedite matters to elect Burg to the Zionist Executive - in place of former chairman Simcha Dinitz who resigned his position - and to ask the council's 120 members to approve this in writing or by fax by tomorrow. The Zionist Council is due to convene on Wednesday, and to approve Burg's election after which the board will convene to do likewise.

A Crucial Decision Demands National Consensus

THE GOLAN BILL

In November 1994, the Golan Bill was submitted to the Knesset by members of the Third Way, MKs Emanuel Zissman, Yoram Lass, Avigdor Kahalani and Ya'acov Sheffi.

Within the next few days, the Golan Bill will come up for preliminary reading in the Knesset.

The draft bill proposes that any ceding of territory under Israeli law, rule and sovereignty would require a majority of 70 members of the Knesset, or approval in a referendum by at least 50 per cent of eligible voters, as is accepted practice in many democratic countries.

The Golan Bill is aimed at ensuring that a peace agreement with Syria, which entails crucial decisions for the future in security, settlement, Zionism and the State, be passed only by a vast majority to ensure a national consensus. Such a crucial decision must not be left to a tiny, fortuitous majority. The draft bill is supported by an overwhelming majority of Knesset members, including ten members of the Labor Party. Intimidating and imposing party discipline on members of the Labor Party and forbidding them to submit the bill for preliminary reading is an abuse of the Knesset members' independence and an insult to democracy, and could lead to a serious rift in the Labor Party.

The Third Way

Contributions can be sent to:

The Third Way

8 Kaplan St., Tel Aviv 64734 Tel: 03-695-0052 Fax: 03-691-8475

For information and to join The Third Way, call Tele-Clal 03-6388984, Fax. 03-6918475.

UN denies equipment to Somali warlords

MOGADISHU - The United Nations has decided not to provide Somali warlords with promised equipment because they failed to agree how to operate the country's seaports and airports.

The UN earlier agreed to leave the equipment - including generators, fork lifts, an air traffic control unit and communications devices - when it pulls out next month.

But George Bennett, chief spokesman for the UN Mission in Somalia, UNOSOM, said yesterday the equipment will be given to UN missions elsewhere.

But Aidiid ally Mohamed Qanyare Afrah denied UNOSOM had set a deadline for the warlords to form a joint committee to run the ports. He instead accused UNOSOM of creating an excuse to take the equipment.

The militias seem poised to fight for control of the capital's airfield and sea port.

"There is a general concern that there will be military clashes," Abdullahi Sheikh Ismail, spokesman for the alliance of militias under Ali Mahdi Mohamed in the north of the capital, said yesterday.

The UN expects to withdraw the last of some 8,000 troops from Somalia by March 6, three weeks before the end of their mandate.

Seventeen warships from the United States, France, Italy, Malaysia and Pakistan will be off the coast as the last units are pulled out. US Marines are expected on shore to help with the withdrawal.

Reports in the south of the city, loosely controlled by Mohamed Farah Aidiid, said a joint body had been set up at the weekend but Abdullahi Sheikh denied this.

Aidiid, the man whose militias battled US-led troops in Mogadishu in 1993, has made no public statement in recent days.

For the third time this month, crowds of women and youths demonstrated in support of Aidiid, waving placards that condemned US forces for coming ashore later this month.

US officers said that on January 20, Aidiid and Ali Mahdi gave assurances they would not harass evacuating troops. (Agencies)

Clinton ponders past presidents

WASHINGTON (AP) - In a moment of reflection before Presidents' Day, President Clinton pondered about the challenges faced by past chief executives and mused, "You can't help imagining how you would do in their time; how they would do in your time."

Clinton, interviewed by C-SPAN cable network, ran through several past presidents he would enjoy meeting, and put Abraham Lincoln at the top of the list.

"His personal growth in the job was extraordinary and his ability to distill all the forces at work into clear and powerful language was so great," Clinton said of Lincoln, who presided during the Civil War (1861-1865).

With Thomas Jefferson, who drafted the Declaration of Independence, Clinton would discuss the proper scope of limited government; with Harry Truman, the difficulties of governing in a period of transition; with John Kennedy, "what we could do to restore at least a measure of the optimism and sense of trust that existed when he became president."

Clinton spoke nostalgically about a time when the language of public debate was less harsh, especially to presidents.

"They were subject to the same criticism, but ... by and large it wasn't nearly as intense or public," Clinton said as he reflected before the Presidents' Day national holiday today.

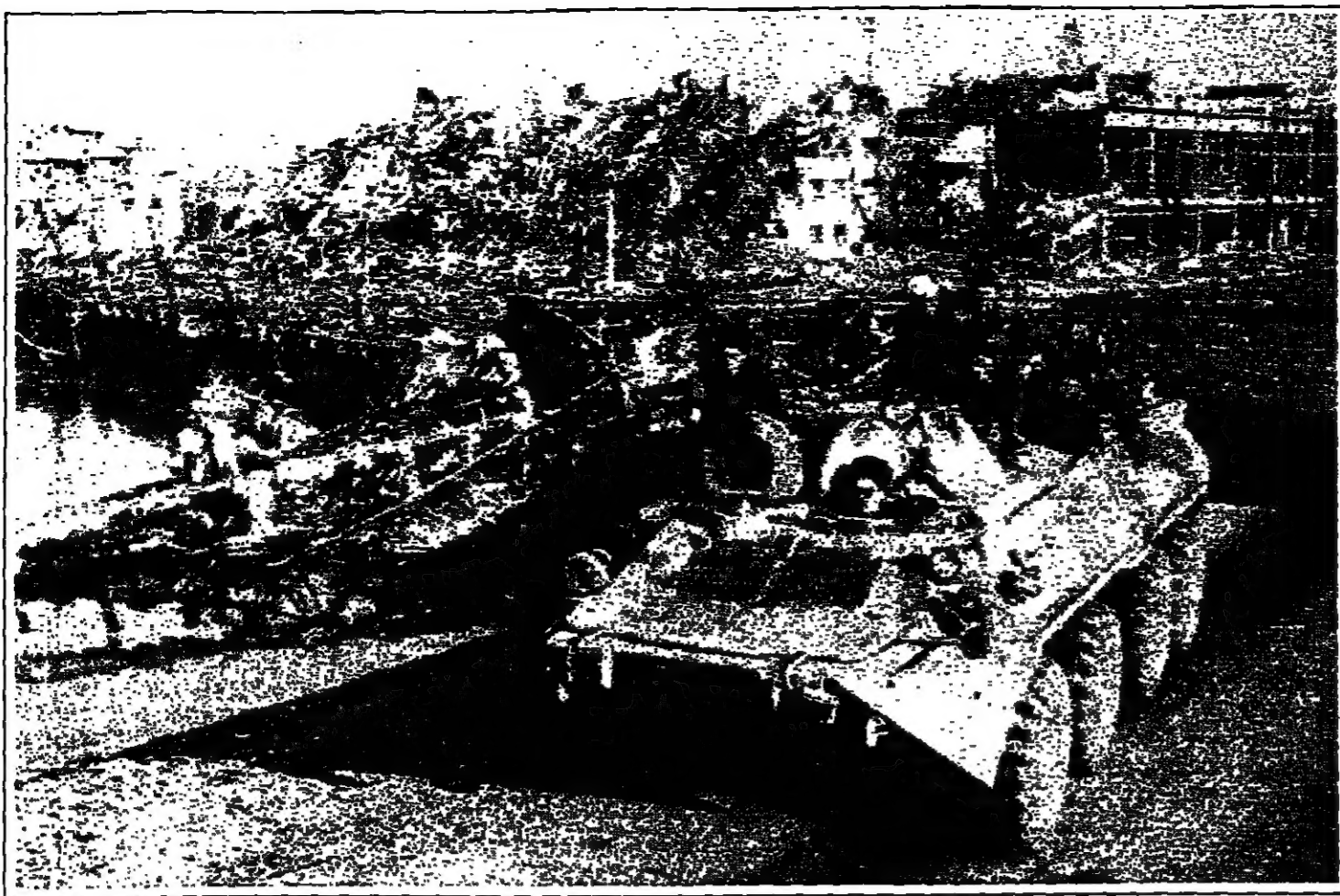
"The nature of coverage of politics today and the instantaneous commentary about every issue and the obsession with process over product and with politics over policy, I think these things just give a president less space," he said.

Clinton said it was only natural for him to wonder how other presidents would meet the challenges that he faces, and vice versa.

"You can't help imagining how you would have done in their time, how they would do in your time," he said, "what strengths did they have that you could perhaps develop, what errors did they make that you could perhaps avoid."

Clinton said the crush of instant analysis and communication in the Information Age can lead to "a stampede based on the emotion of the moment," and that the country needs to keep its conversations from becoming destructive.

"We just have to find ways ... to show things whole and balanced and not twisted," he said.



Russian army soldiers sit atop an armored personnel carrier as they move through the rubble-strewn streets along the banks of the Sunja River in Grozny. (Reuters)

Delicate Chechen cease-fire expires

NAZRAN, Russia (AP) - Chechnya's fragile cease-fire expired yesterday with the warring sides accusing each other of breaching the truce and the Russian army saying it has "exhausted possibilities" to stop the violence.

However, despite the formal end of the truce yesterday, there were no immediate reports of renewed large-scale fighting. The two sides reportedly consulted by telephone earlier yesterday to set a time and venue for the next round of peace talks.

The commander of Russian forces in the breakaway republic said Chechen fighters had violated the five-day truce by attacking Russian positions in Grozny.

Gen. Anatoly Kulikov said the Russian side "has exhausted existing possibilities to stop armed conflict." Russia, he said in a statement, now must "take adequate measures."

"During the past week, we were on the threshold of peace. We sincerely believed in this and did our best to achieve it," Kulikov said.

The Russian peace proposals - amounting to virtual Chechen disarmament - were accepted by an overwhelming majority of Chechens, apart from a small group of extremists loyal to President Dzhokhar Dudayev, he added.

Moscow's government press service said the Chechens breached the truce with an attempt to force their way into downtown Grozny Saturday night and with attacks on Russian positions in the city's southern outskirts.

It said Russian forces "blocked and eliminated" 80 Chechen fighters who attempted an assault from the south, using mortars, grenade launchers and small arms.

Meanwhile, Dudayev's loyalists were setting up pockets of resistance in settlements to the east of Grozny, the press service said.

In the capital, Russian artillery, mortars and tanks shelled Chechen-held areas into the early hours yesterday, the Interfax news agency reported.

Dudayev's military aide Musa Merzhuyev, speaking to Interfax, blamed the Russians for

violating the cease-fire by repeated artillery bombardments of Chechen positions around Grozny.

Interfax said representatives from both sides were in telephone contact yesterday to determine if and when peace talks should be resumed, and Merzhuyev said even "this illusory chance" should not be wasted.

Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin said yesterday that Moscow wanted to continue negotiations and solve the conflict by political means.

"We favor continuing the negotiating process," the ITAR-Tass news agency quoted Chernomyrdin as saying in Kaliningrad on his return from a trip to Poland.

"The bloodshed must be stopped and everything must be solved by political methods, not force," Chernomyrdin said. "But this unfortunately depends not only on us, but also upon the opposing side."

A planned exchange of prisoners has failed to materialize, but the sides did exchange the bodies of war dead, NTV news said.

Kozyrev: Easing sanctions will help Bosnia truce

SARAJEVO (Reuters) - Sympathetic Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev yesterday said easing sanctions against Belgrade would help extend the troubled ceasefire in Bosnia.

Kozyrev was speaking after a weekend of secluded talks with Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic, who counts Moscow as an ally among foreign peacebrokers.

In Bosnia's Bihac enclave, government forces and Muslim rebels pounded each other with artillery and fought on the ground for a third day running near the rebel stronghold of Valika Kludusa, a UN spokesman said.

In a further setback to peace efforts, rival Bosnian Serb and Croat local commanders refused to attend scheduled meetings under UN auspices.

Kozyrev visited rump Yugoslavia to discuss a proposal by the so-called Contact Group - Russia, the United States, Britain, France and Germany - to ease sanctions on Belgrade if it recognized independent Croatia and Bosnia.

There was no indication of Milosevic's response but Kozyrev

told reporters before leaving for Moscow he was convinced the Serbian president was committed to peace.

"It may be late, but it is necessary now to take the path of support for Belgrade and to take steps to lift the sanctions against Yugoslavia," the official Tanjug news agency quoted him as saying.

"This will increase the chances of preventing the truce in Bosnia from ending in a new disastrous outbreak of hostilities."

A fragile truce intended to boost the peace process has held across Bosnia since January 1 but is due to expire on March 31.

The UN Security Council imposed the sanctions in May 1992 on rump Yugoslavia - Serbia and Montenegro - to try to cut their support for Bosnian Serbs.

All trade was banned including oil but excluding food and medicine. Air links were slashed, sports, cultural and technical cooperation suspended, and financial assets held abroad frozen.

The United Nations tightened the sanctions in April 1993 but in September 1994 some of the minor measures were relaxed.

Former Labor leader Foot denies he was a Soviet spy

News agencies
LONDON

A former leader of Britain's Labor Party, Michael Foot, yesterday denied that he once had links with the KGB, accusing the newspaper which said it of a "wretched revival of McCarthyism."

Foot, now 81, led Labor after its fall from government in 1979 until 1983. Had Labor won the 1983 general election, he would have been prime minister.

He responded to the allegations in a statement that newspapers should not be "fooled by the Soviet secret police."

The London-based newspaper quoted former Soviet spies as saying the KGB regarded Foot as an "agent of influence."

The KGB allegedly kept a two-volume file on Foot at its Moscow headquarters, and gave him the code name Foot. Its agents allegedly met with Foot during the 1960s when he was a rebel left-wing member of Parliament as part of a wider operation to glean inside information on British politics, the newspaper said.

During the meetings, Soviet agents occasionally handed over small cash payments of about 150 pounds (less than \$175) each time to help the *Tribune*, a once-influential newspaper of which Foot was then managing director.

The *Sunday Times* based its report on interviews with Oleg Gordievsky, a KGB colonel who was also secretly working for British intelligence, and six other former KGB officers.

Gordievsky told British intelligence about Foot's contract with the KGB in 1977. Foot was interviewed then by British security officials, the newspaper said, but they decided he had broken no laws and no further action was taken.

Gordievsky, who defected to Britain in 1985, has made a series of claims against British politicians and journalists, including most recently Richard Gott, then literary editor of the *Guardian*.

Foot told *The Sunday Times* in a statement, "I had, and continue to have, good relations with people and their diplomatic representatives in London from all over the world - America, Germany, Russia and the rest. It would be odd indeed if they had not included the Soviet Embassy in London."

"How these matters were reported back by the KGB, heaven knows. Reputable newspapers should be careful not to be fooled by the Soviet secret police."

French woman celebrates 120th birthday tomorrow

THIERRY CAYOL
ARLES, France

JEANNE Calment met Van Gogh and remembers the first moving pictures. She turns 120 tomorrow, still cracking jokes.

"I've only ever had one wrinkle and I'm sitting on it," says the world's oldest person, with a mischievous smile.

Blind, almost deaf and in a wheelchair, Calment will celebrate her birthday at an elderly people's home in the Provence town of Arles where she was born on February 21, 1875 and spent all her life.

As for every birthday party, she will share a cake with about 80 and is likely to hum along to songs from Georges Bizet's *Carmen*, first staged the year of her birth.

Named the oldest person on earth by the *Guinness Book of Records*, Calment was born four years before Albert Einstein, just a decade after US President Abraham Lincoln was assassinated.

"Always keep your smile."

That's what I attribute my long life to. I think I'll die laughing. It's part of my plan," she was quoted as saying in a new book *Jeanne Calment's 120 Years*.

Calment, who boasts of outliving 17 French presidents, ate at the restaurant in the Eiffel Tower when it was being built at the turn of the century and was still cycling at the age of 100.

Aged 14, she met artist Vincent Van Gogh, who may have bought canvases from her father's shop.

She has described him as "ugly as sin...bad tempered, a grumbler and smelling of alcohol."

"I painted too, big pictures of flowers," she told the daily *Le Figaro*. "Everything interests me...I've had a fine life...never ill, even now."

She says she expects to live on: "(God) has forgotten me."

He can't be in such a hurry to see me. He already knows me very well."

She may surpass Chigechiyo Izumi of Japan, listed by the *Guinness Book of Records* as the oldest human who ever lived - he died in 1986 aged 120 years and 237 days.

Unlike many other claimants to great longevity, Calment and Izumi's ages were fully documented.

She gave up a daily glass of port and two cigarettes a few years ago but says she may have a glass of champagne on her birthday. She still has a liking for chocolate.

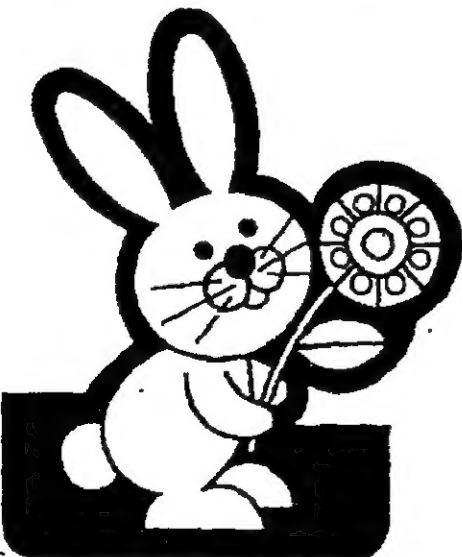
Calment has outlived her descendants - her only grandson died in 1963.

She was born a year before Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone, four years before Thomas Edison invented the lightbulb, and was an adult by the time Wilbur and Orville Wright made the first plane flight in 1903. She vividly remembers watching the first film, *The Sprinkler Sprinkler* by Louis Lumiere.

In *Jeanne Calment's 120 Years*, three medical researchers spoke to her at length, finding her still able to recall details such as the names of her teachers at school. The aphorisms they compiled range from philosophical to unprintable.

France's National Statistics Institute says the number of French people aged over 100 has jumped to some 5,000 from 200 in 1950 and is likely to reach 150,000 in 2015. Eight out of 10 are women and 70 percent live in the balmy south - like Calment. (Reuters)

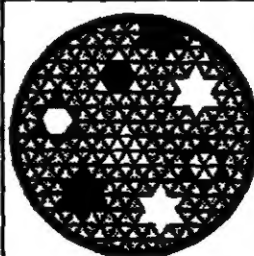
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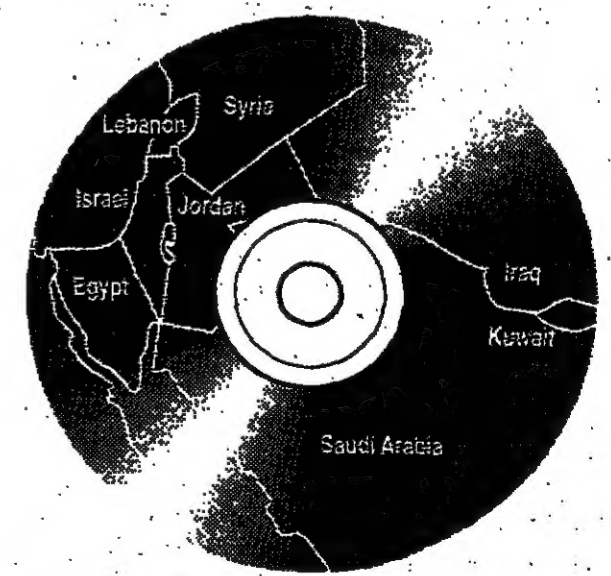
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סדרה מן הארץ

Mellow cello hits dance floor

RUTH KERN

THE instrument that Saint-Saëns used to portray *The Swan* can do equal justice to *The Funky Chicken*. At least that's the premise of Ivan Hussey, thanks to whom the concept of a funk-rock-cello list may no longer sound like the premise of a comedy routine. (Remember Woody Allen's cello-in-a-marching-band from *Take the Money and Run*?) As a member of the eight-member Reggae Philharmonic Orchestra, the 25-year-old Londoner helped pioneer a 1990s revival in string-instrumental backing for such pop acts as Mick Jagger, Duran Duran (with whom he toured worldwide) Annie Lennox and Wet, Wet, Wet. Since moving to the Neveh Tzedek area of Tel Aviv eight months ago with his Israeli wife Tamar, whom he met in England, Hussey (rhymes with fussy) has played with local stars such as Etti Ankri and Monika Sex. Soon he'll be in the spotlight, however, in what he plans to be a regular series of shows in an Old Jaffa club. "I'm using the cello as an extreme solo instrument," says the soft-spoken offspring of an English mother and Zimbabwean father. In this case, the instrument is an electric cello, which Hussey plays while standing up. He'll sing and play his own material - 10 songs worth - with the help of a bass guitarist, drummer and backup vocalist, all Israelis. The show is titled *Dance Crazy*, and the group is called I from SPI, a name Hussey came up with based on his own first initial and those of his brothers Stephen and Peter. "The material is in a real dancy style," he says. "We want people to come and dance. During the second half of the act, we'll do cover versions of songs by artists such as Marvin Gaye and Stevie Wonder." Not surprisingly, one of the original songs is titled "Cello Man."

Hussey got his start in the classical world, as a student at London's Guildhall School of Music. In 1987, at the age of 17, he left his Beethoven sonatas behind to join the Reggae Philharmonic Orchestra, a conventional rock band with an eight-piece string section. The strings then evolved into a separate session outfit. "The '80s were a decade of lots of 'synth,' when they started doing everything on machines. Later, people thought - 'I have to get back to the way music used to be.' One way to the do that is to use strings and horns. We were fortunate to get back in because of that new look. "We worked fast and economically. Before, if a musician wanted an orchestra, he needed 40 or 50 musicians - and we were only eight. We made it worth their while by saying: 'Give us your demo tape, and we'll bring back a written string part.' Hussey doesn't make great claims for originality. "Nothing is new - it's all been done before. The idea was in the repackaging for the '90s." Despite - or perhaps because - of his classical training, Hussey initially found the transition to pop world difficult. "When I first started, I got so frustrated. It took two or three years of plugging away before I really understood the rhythm. I was so used to reading music that I didn't know what to do without it. I found I needed a lot more imagination." With Tamar for four years, Hussey "wanted to come see what Israel was like. I was very curious. I also thought I could get great influences from Eastern music." So far, Hussey's just "taking as it comes." Future plans depend on the success of projects here. *Dance Crazy* debuts Wednesday at 10 p.m. at the Darwish Club in Old Jaffa, and will continue every other Wednesday night.



As a member of the Reggae Philharmonic Orchestra, Ivan Hussey helped re-popularize live string backing for pop acts.

Out of the Swiss mist

MICHAEL AJZENSTADT

KARL Anton Rickenbacher has a personal mission to revive the work of a composer who tried very hard to be forgotten. The 54-year-old Swiss conductor received a special award for his recording of works by Karl Amadeus Hartmann (1905-1963), "the composer of opposition during the Nazi regime." Hartmann went into internal exile, writing out all his horrors in seven symphonies. During World War II, he was hidden on his in-laws' farm," explains Rickenbacher. "His only chance to survive was to be forgotten completely. He never met any other musicians during this time, but he is the true successor of symphonic music after Bruckner and Mahler." On this visit, to lead the Israel Sinfonietta, Beersheba, in a series of subscription concerts, Rickenbacher will be featuring another obscure composer. The concert opens with Othmar Schoeck's *Sommernacht* ("Summer Night") for strings. "Schoeck was a song composer, considered to be the last of a line starting with Schubert, Schumann and Wolf. He wrote 500 songs, some on [the same] level as his predecessors. He also composed around 10 operas, including some to the texts of von Kleist and Balzac, and when you listen to his music it is clear that he is a song composer." Rickenbacher explains. "*Sommernacht* is based on a beautiful poem by Swiss poet Gottfried Keller, a poem I have known by heart since my youth. It describes a custom in which one summer

night all the young men of a mountain village cut the corn and dance and celebrate until morning." Despite the piece's programmatic qualities, Rickenbacher didn't tell the orchestra the story behind it. "This is late romantic music written in 1945. He was an old man who shut himself in after the war, forgetting everything else outside. This piece was written 50 years after its time. It's a late romantic sound with the feeling of nature and the country very similar to the music of Elgar or Delius. It is a pastoral intermezzo and it fits perfectly with [Beethoven's] 'Pastoral' Symphony," performed in the second half of the concert. Rickenbacher is, in principle, against "explaining" program music, such as the Beethoven symphony. "A great composer will be able to create the images in sound and to create form and structure and the emotional content without your having to know anything about it." Although Beethoven did clearly define his "Pastoral" Symphony, Rickenbacher suggests that it is "more an impression and a feeling and not a clear painting." "Even when he quotes the three birds in the second movement, what he does there is reducing the whole musical structure." "These motifs are the building blocks of the whole symphony. An intellectual who has never heard a bird but understands laws of construction will instantly de-

tect the building material of the whole symphony." Rickenbacher has been involved in numerous recording projects since leaving as music director of both the BBC Scottish Symphony and Westphalia (Germany) Symphony Orchestra. He is working mainly with the Bamberg (Germany) Symphony and the Berlin Radio Orchestra. Rickenbacher, who has conducted here three times since the late 1980s, vividly recalls his first visit. "For me, Jerusalem was an absolutely unique experience. I cannot explain it. I had never been there before and yet I came there and felt I was coming home. I seemed to know and remember things. I never had such an experience [elsewhere]." Rickenbacher worked closely with Otto Klemperer and he recalls that the legendary maestro, who was like "a spiritual father to me, was the first to tell me about Israel. I got interested when he came back after his first visit. He was so full of his experience and feelings." Rickenbacher adds that for him "Jerusalem is the one and only city both culturally and spiritually. I think that for all of [humanity] it's our source." He leads the Israel Sinfonietta, Beersheba, tonight at the Henry Crown Symphony Hall in Jerusalem, tomorrow and Thursday in Beersheba, Wednesday in Ashkelon and February 25 in Kfar Sava. The soloist is Till Fellner who performs Mozart's 19th Piano Concerto (Op. 459).

Gil Shaham up for Grammys

VIOLINIST Gil Shaham, a 24-year-old American-born Israeli, is up for a Grammy award in two categories at this year's ceremonies on March 1. The pairing of violin concertos by Samuel Barber and Erich Korngold has been nominated for both best classical album and instrumental solo with orchestra. "For a long time they didn't play Korngold, because people looked down at all the movie music - Hollywood," Shaham says. "As long as he was in Vienna, he was a serious composer."

The recording, released last August, rose to No. 12 on *Billboard*'s classical chart. Shaham also made a music video: It debuted on the *Weather Channel*. "This piece has been popular for 300 years," he said of the clip from Vivaldi's *The Four Seasons*. The recording, with the Orpheus Chamber Orchestra, was released this month, and he plays the work this Saturday at Carnegie Hall. The video was directed by Jem Cohen, known for his work with R.E.M. (AP)

Kellogg's flakes: These characters already gave at the orifice

FILM REVIEW
ADINA HOFFMAN

THE ROAD TO WELLVILLE

Directed and written by Alan Parker. Based on the novel by T. Coraghessan Boyle. Hebrew title: *Tupimim l'el'im*. English dialogue, Hebrew subtitles. Parental guidance strongly advised. Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, Anthony Hopkins Eleanor Lightbody, Bridget Fonda Will Lightbody, Matthew Broderick Charles Oostling, John Cusack

If you consider gastrointestinal disorders a real hoot, you're bound to love Alan Parker's *The Road to Wellville*, a fin-de-siècle farce about the pleasures of puking, defecating, chewing, belching, farting, urinating and receiving an enema. Otherwise, you're likely to find yourself just as antsy and disgusted as I was after five minutes of this satire on anal retention. An overwrought send-up of

Victorian spa-culture and health fads in general, the film is based on T. Coraghessan Boyle's novel about the real-life John Harvey Kellogg - vegetarian, snake-oil salesman, surgeon, inventor (cornflakes, peanut butter and the electric-blanket number among his more credible innovations), and certifiable quack. I haven't read Boyle's book, but to judge from Parker's super-satirical adaptation, it must resemble Thomas Mann's great *The Magic Mountain* as it might be rewritten by an ambitious eighth-grade boy. The movie takes place in and around Kellogg's famed Battle Creek, Michigan "Sanitarium" - that's a sanatorium cured of its tubercular "o" - where guests like Henry Ford, John Rockefeller and Teddy Roosevelt would come to try out the vibrating beds and infra-red light baths, or to eat bean tapiocha and gluten mush

and socialize at the acidophilus milk bar. They would also allow themselves to be prodded and douched, their feces inspected by the eccentric proprietor and his fleet of nurses, "nature's nuns at the temple of health." It seems the establishment bore more than a passing resemblance to a church, albeit a church with a bizarrely corporeal dogma. Aside from his evangelistic manner and association with the Seventh Day Adventists, Kellogg believed fiercely in the health benefits of celibacy - a tenet that probably took its cue from the good doctor's impotence. While he played shepherd to the sizeable flocks that crowded his resort, Kellogg was also stern father to some 40 adopted children. On the walls of the dining room and lecture halls at the "San" hung apocalyptic placards admonishing patients: "Eat Not The Flesh," "The Bowels Are Our Passage To Health," and "Life is Death Postponed."

The dirty details of Kellogg's therapeutic empire may sound quaint and rather charming in summary; alas, a whole film about them is not. Instead of exploring the doctor's strange obsession with rectal examinations and flatulence, Parker simply celebrates these various icky hang-ups. Meanwhile, the film doesn't help us much to understand what drove Kellogg or his adherents to purge themselves with such frequency or to lounge in electrically charged tubs of water and eat mounds of sterilized bran. The director is content to amuse himself ad nauseam - literally - with tiresome contrasts between lacy petticoats and human excrement, stately chamber music and the less-than-melodic sounds of the dry heaves. Not that his Kelloggian fascination with vomit and fecal matter prevents Parker from mocking these laxative endeavors: if anything, he's quick to connect spas with suckers. Eleanor and Will Lightbody (Bridget Fonda and Matthew



Will Lightbody (Matthew Broderick) is at the receiving end of some unwanted attention from one of 'nature's nuns.' Broderick, for example, are a young couple who've come to the San because of Will's constipation and their shaky marriage. "We are not well," insists Eleanor, as if she herself were not

quite convinced. Her diagnosis proves self-fulfilling, however, since the longer the two stay at Dr. Kellogg's spa, the sicker and more sexually warped they become. Alongside the Lightbodies' extramarital gropings, the movie features a tiresome subplot about the booming breakfast-cereal market in Battle Creek, and flashbacks to the childhood of one of Kellogg's adopted sons, an imbecile played as a chance-covered adult by Dana Carvey. But aside from some pretty, amber-tinted landscapes and beaded bodies, the movie is a thorough dud. The only vaguely redeeming feature of *The Road to Wellville* is Kellogg himself, as played by Anthony Hopkins. With his neat goatee, broad American preacher-twang and jutting front teeth, Hopkins seems like a reasonable cross between Mark Twain and Bugs Bunny. Unfortunately, his typical dry nobility doesn't spread to the rest of the film.

Theater fest with a woman's touch

HELEN KAYE

IN Ben Shireet's *Baby*, two tough cons bring up a baby in jail. *Erica's Orchard* is a lady talking about life, death and monsters; a not-so-swinging single woman takes on Tel Aviv in *Shira Levin Is Dead*... and *Living in Tel Aviv*; and a battered woman faces charges of infanticide in *Jordan*. These are four of the 11 solo shows that make up this year's TheaterNetto Festival of monodramas which plays at Suzanne Dellal between March 30 and April 2. There's no unifying theme to the festival but nine of the plays look at the world through women's eyes. Festival artistic director Ya'akov Agmon says that the festival focuses on the actor - as it has since he inaugurated TheaterNetto six years ago - "but it also naturally promotes local playwriting because many of the actors write their own, or seek original, material." Ben Shireet's *Baby* is by Elisevea Greenbaum, whose first play, *Bird of Paradise No. 17*, was produced at the Simta Play Festival in 1993. This one is based on something similar that she happened at the prison where she teaches drama to convicts. The *Erica's Orchard* is a 79-year-old painter, clinical psychologist and now actress Etti Ankri, who wrote her own show. *Shira Levin* is an adaptation by Esti Zakheim, who performs,

and Dalia Shimko, who directs her, from a piece about a New York gal by Gail Parent. Other original plays include *The End*, in which Anat Ben-David talks to herself via several TV monitors on stage; a bit of stand-up comedy called *The Return of the Sensual Woman*, which has master comedian Shmuel Vilosznay's fingerprints all over it, though it's performed by Sarit Seri; and *The Other Side of the Street*, written and performed by Ofer Halevi. *Jordan*, one of the imported plays, is by UK writers Anna Reynolds and Moira Buffini and is dedicated to Shirley Jones, who committed suicide the day she was released from jail following her acquittal on charges of murdering her baby. Adva Edni plays Shirley. The other plays include *Mar-*

tha, in which Ronit (Sh'hur) Alkabez plays the legendary Martha Graham confronting her own old age; *Caracal* by expat Israeli playwright Judith Herzberg, about a very liberated lady played by Tatiana Kanelis-Oliker; and, in a special salute to a fine actor, *Flowers for Algernon*, performed by Alex Peleg, who's been doing the show for 25 years. "I still love it," he says. "People come up to me on the street and tell me they saw the show and now they'll bring their children." All but *Flowers for Algernon* will compete for the annual cash prize and runner-up certificates. This year's budget was NIS 550,000 and the tickets, already on sale, are an affordable NIS 45. The shows, about an hour to 90 minutes long, are spaced so you can see more than one and there are freebies on the plaza.



Tuesday, October 10.
Succot, 1995

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The natural separation

PRIME Minister Yitzhak Rabin's statement yesterday on the lifting of the closure sounded suspiciously like a preemptive alibi. Admitting that the move was not in Israel's security interests, he said that it had to be made to preserve Palestinian faith in the peace process.

There is something to be said for such frankness, though it is hardly a secret that the resumption of the daily movement of thousands of Arab workers from the territories makes the prevention of terrorism more difficult. To compensate for this unpopular move, the government is keeping the public informed of its plans to effect a "separation" between Israel and the Palestinians.

Thankfully, there is no more idle talk of an electronic fence along the 1967 lines. The expense of such a fence would be prohibitive and its effectiveness limited. True, present plans call for fencing in some communities, but the separation will mostly take the form of a kind of security belt.

What the police and army are suggesting is hardly revolutionary: more patrols, surveillance and alertness in areas near the Green Line. The main innovation will be that movement of Palestinians into the Green Line will be limited to eight "border crossings." Palestinians caught crossing elsewhere will be punished: they may lose their work permit for life, be deprived of their driver's license, or jailed.

How such measures can deter terrorists is difficult to fathom. In past weeks, with a total closure in full force, the police apprehended workers who had managed to evade the roadblocks and checkpoints at the rate of 500 a day. This implies that at least twice as many have managed to go back and forth undetected. With tens of thousands crossing legally once the closure is completely lifted, it will be impossible to apprehend all those entering illegally away from the crossing points. To suppose that terrorists, particularly suicidal bombers, would

be deterred by the possibility of losing their driver's license is ludicrous.

The police also admit that separation is neither possible nor desirable in Jerusalem, where 150,000 non-Israeli Arabs reside. Some of the most active and fanatic Hamas cells in the country are located in the city and the Arab villages around it. And, as has been proved repeatedly, there is no way of preventing inhabitants of the territories from infiltrating into these villages and entering the city. Once in Jerusalem, potential killers can move freely throughout the country.

Moreover, while the general loyalty of the Israeli Arab population was taken for granted until recently, the irredentist effect of Palestinian self-rule a few kilometers away cannot be estimated. According to the highly regarded London-based newsletter *Foreign Report*, Rabin has been warned by the General Security Services that Israel's Islamic Movement is moving towards violence. Indeed, Israeli Arabs have not only been involved in assisting suicide terrorist missions; they have perpetrated terrorist killings themselves.

To impose separation by limiting crossing points and increasing patrols is, then, an impossible task. But it does make sense to make the task of the security forces easier by reducing the number of Palestinians in Israel's streets. This can only be done by importing foreign labor.

To his great credit, Rabin seems to understand, finally, what no government has understood since the beginning of the intifada: that 100,000 foreign laborers in Israel would make its economy independent of the Palestinians, enhance the personal safety of employers in construction and agriculture, and induce the Palestinians to develop their own job-generating enterprises. Yesterday, Rabin called for granting another 10,000 permits for foreign workers, to add to the 60,000 workers already in the country. This will bring about the kind of separation that is both natural and attainable.

Redundant rebellion

GIVEN the general international approval of the principle - if not the execution - of Russia's invasion of Chechnya, it would be unfair to criticize the Mexican government's armed effort to end the rebellion in its Chiapas province.

The Zapatista insurgents took the state by surprise with their rebellion on New Year's Day 1994, as they demanded basic rights and services for the region's impoverished Indian peasants. It was then seen as a justified angry protest at corruption and incompetence in the central government and a necessary, if unfortunate, outburst of frustrated popular sentiment. Around 145 people were killed in the first days of fighting but a cease-fire arranged within a couple of weeks produced a casualty-free stand-off until the Mexican army's latest offensive.

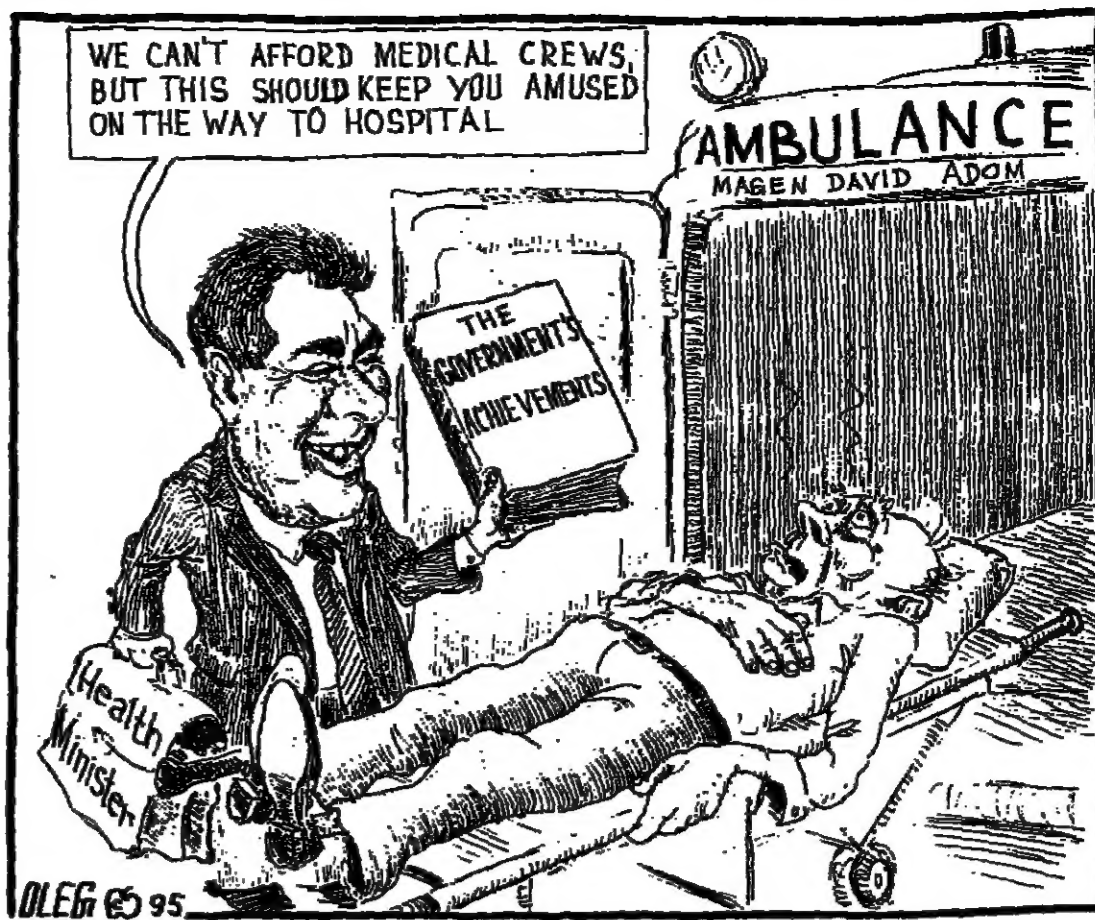
Any comparison of the Mexican army operation with Chechnya would be invidious; most reports agree only two soldiers have been killed and the Zapatista rebels have chosen to hide rather than fight as the army penetrates deep into Chiapas.

Having made their point and garnered international coverage for their grievances, the Zapatistas fell into a common trap of popular guerrillas - inflated egos. Mindful of the country's image as a developing democracy and its membership of the North American Free Trade

Association, a newly elected government agreed to address the concerns of the province's peasants in return for an end to the rebellion.

While no one asked the Zapatistas to abandon their right to bargain hard, the government's offer of mediation was genuine; it was the Zapatistas who dragged their heels for a year. They overreached in expanding their reasonable demands for reforms in Chiapas to unreasonable ones for an overhaul of the entire country. Nationwide reforms may be needed in Mexico, but they are the business of the national government, not of the Zapatistas.

There have been allegations, of course, that President Ernesto Zedillo launched this month's army offensive to be rid of his reputation for weakness and indecisiveness. Such a motive is not necessarily bad, however, and Zedillo's action has so far been low key and firm. Opposition to his ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) is being channeled into the correct democratic forums, as last week's National Action Party's sweeping election victories over the PRI by Jalisco province's governor and Guadalupe's mayor demonstrated. Zedillo accepted the defeats with good democratic grace. It is time for the Zapatistas to also acknowledge that the time for armed rebellion has passed. Like other Mexicans, they must learn to speak with ballots, not with bullets.



Mubarak's NPT ploy

SHMUEL SEGEV

TO many Israelis, the Economic Conference in Casablanca last October seemed the sweet fruit of the agreement with the PLO. But it was merely a shield for the coming storm.

Egypt's Foreign Minister Amr Moussa told his Israeli counterpart Shimon Peres, using harsh language Israel was unused to, that regional security arrangements wouldn't be discussed - even informally - in Casablanca, but only after a comprehensive peace with Syria and Lebanon, and only after Israel had signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Moussa's rage was caused by a private invitation, on behalf of the US, Turkey and Israel, to take part in an "informal" consultation on future Middle East security arrangements. The subject wasn't on the agenda, and hadn't been discussed by the steering committee that organized the conference.

Moussa called the Turkish foreign minister and told him that Egypt hadn't yet closed the file on Turkey's recognition of Israel in 1950, or forgotten its part in the Baghdad Pact of February 1955. If Turkey really wanted to improve relations with the Arab world, it should not align itself with Israel on such a sensitive issue. The Turkish foreign minister apologized and withdrew his invitation.

To Peres's reported proposal to postpone the consultation to a later date, Moussa retorted that it should be adjourned indefinitely, adding that only when Israel complied with Egypt's two conditions would the Arab countries - and not Israel - issue invitations to a consultation on security in the New Middle East.

For obvious reasons, this story has never been revealed.

THIS skirmish in Casablanca

shouldn't come as a surprise to Israeli policymakers. Immediately after the Gulf War, when the destruction of the Iraqi military machine altered the balance of power in the Middle East in favor of Israel, President Mubarak came out publicly with his plan to denuclearize the Middle East and ban all weapons of mass destruction.

In the fall of 1992, a treaty Egypt is attempting to tilt the regional balance of power in Cairo's favor

banning all chemical weapons was signed in Paris. Egypt was stunned when seven Arab countries signed the treaty without prior consultation. Osama el-Baz, Mubarak's national security adviser, was concerned that Mubarak's initiative would be dealt a similar blow. Mubarak was determined to avoid such an outcome.

But the time wasn't ripe for a public campaign against Israel on the issue of its presumed nuclear arsenal. A Labor government, headed by Yitzhak Rabin, had been elected in Israel, and its platform was to reach a peaceful agreement with the Palestinians and with its Arab neighbors. Despite the fact that Israel's law banning all contacts with the PLO was still in force, Labor doves, with the full cooperation of Egypt, were establishing early contacts with the PLO behind Rabin's back.

El-Baz and Moussa decided to give first priority to the negotiations with the PLO, and pushed the nuclear issue to a back burner. But the issue was never forgotten.

As far back as Camp David, Egyptian policymakers were divided on the issue of Israel's nuclear potential. El-Baz argued that Egypt shouldn't sign the NPT. But Sadat argued that once Israel signed a peace accord with all Arabs, it would be reduced to its "natural size" and wouldn't constitute any danger.

Mubarak, then vice president, disagreed. After becoming president, he concentrated on Israel's nuclear potential. After the Oslo accords, he realized that Israel hadn't been reduced to its "natural size," but was becoming stronger, both politically and economically. Egypt, the biggest and most populous Arab country, had lost control of developments in the Middle East, and was even being "ignored" by some Arab nations.

It is against this background that recent developments with Cairo need to be examined. Mubarak is annoyed that he no longer has any control over the extension of the NPT. If half of the NPT signatories renew their commitment to the treaty, it will be binding on all countries which have signed it, Egypt included. As of now, 167 countries have signed. Only 84 are needed to extend the treaty in April.

In an effort to avoid such a development, Egyptian diplomacy is trying to win the support of African and Asian countries, but US power makes Egypt uncertain of winning this battle.

Of course, there is always the possibility that Egypt will withdraw from the treaty, as North Korea has threatened to do. But it remains to be seen if Mubarak has the courage to defy the US on such an important issue.

The writer is The Jerusalem Post's reporter at large in North America.

Classic 'hot money' trap

PINHAS LANDAU

ONE of the key signs of the growing sophistication of Israel's financial markets is the rise of what might be termed "Bofiswatchers."

In the same way as the analysts who track how the Federal Reserve Bank makes monetary policy are "Fedwatchers," and the Bundesbank analysts are "Bubawatchers," so the people who try and figure out what the Bank of Israel is going to do next must be "Bofiswatchers."

The raw material for these savants is economic data, such as inflation, unemployment and trade figures, as well as the more arcane money supply numbers.

Each piece of data is scrutinized in light of current central bank policy and thinking. Will it confirm or contradict the proclaimed aims of the policy makers? Ultimately, the object is to try and second-guess the central bank's decision on interest rates, because correctly predicting the direction of interest rates, and especially the timing of changes in rates, is the Holy Grail of economic analysis in every capital market in the world, at least in the last few years.

Recent figures for the Israeli economy have not been encouraging, to say the least. Although January's consumer price index was a lowly 0.2 percent, this reflected the collapse of fresh vegetable prices, after their explosion late last year.

The underlying rate of consum-

er price rises was still around 1 percent. Worse still, wholesale prices of local products jumped 1.4 percent in January, suggesting that inflationary pressures are getting worse, not better. But the obsession with inflation numbers is an aberration anyway.

THE REALLY bad news came a week earlier, with the publication of the January trade figures, which showed a deficit of \$1 billion. Although this number elicited almost no response - the press gave it minor coverage on the inside pages of the economic sections - its severity can hardly be understated.

Just remember that regular US aid, plus assorted forms of Diaspora support, plus borrowing \$2 billion a year under the US loan guarantees, give Israel a total of less than \$6 billion per annum.

In other words there is no way we can even pretend to finance a trade deficit of a billion a month without massive foreign borrowing - assuming the world is ready to lend us the difference. The trade deficit suggests that the currency is overvalued.

However, the Bank of Israel is flatly opposed to a devaluation, arguing that given the current (happy) state of full employment, this will only trigger wage demands, which will feed into price inflation. This happens to be

true, and the central bank's alternative policy is to choke inflation through high interest rates, despite the risk that the side effect of this will be to slow the whole economy.

High shekel interest rates attract intense criticism from the business sector. They also attract "hot money," especially from abroad, and this inflow of foreign currency depresses the exchange rate and makes the shekel even more overvalued, so that a vicious circle is formed.

The fact that the central bank cannot keep interest rates very high for too long, because of their damaging effect on overall economic activity, means that the "hot money" is constantly on the alert for a change of policy, at which point it will reverse direction and switch back from shekels into foreign currency.

The Bank of Israel's hope is that high interest rates will do their job quickly, before the pressure to reduce them becomes overwhelming, and before the speculators decide to exit from the shekel in one rush.

The evidence suggests that the gamble is not working, but the bank is now in a classic monetary trap: if it holds rates too high too long, it will trigger bankruptcies and possibly a recession - but if it cuts them, it will spark a run on the currency, a forced devaluation and more inflation.

The writer is a financial journalist.

Vote and veto

SUSAN HATTIS ROLEF

BACK in 1971, Israel made an agreement with the Jewish Agency, granting its board of governors the right to veto any candidate for chairman of the World Zionist Organization, who automatically also becomes agency chairman.

The government thus had no choice last week but to bow to the board's veto of Yehiel Leket as a candidate for WZO chairman, preventing the Labor Party central committee from democratically electing its preferred candidate. Of course, the same might well have happened had the Likud been in power, and a new WZO chairman been about to be elected from its ranks.

However, circumstances have changed fundamentally since the agreement was signed. There is now ample justification for Israel's

Every Jew should have a say in who should be WZO chairman

el's pact with the Jewish Agency to be amended, naturally with the consent of both sides.

Israel's major parties have gone through a democratization process, and their representatives to public office are now all elected through primaries of one sort or another.

UNDER THESE circumstances, it is totally unacceptable that a group of people whose main claim to fame is their wealth and the fact that they have been generous enough to contribute some of it to the Jewish state should be able to hold a veto over democratic processes within that state - of which they have chosen not to be citizens.

The most they ought to be granted is the opportunity to express their considered opinion to those who are voting.

Thus, it would have been perfectly in order for the agency's Mendel Kaplan and his colleagues to address the Labor Party central committee (or, as it could have been, the Likud central committee), explaining their preferences and reservations.

Most of the central committee members who convened at Beit Berl on February 16 to elect their candidate for WZO chairman didn't have the slightest idea why the man many - possibly a majority - were intending to vote for had been nixed.

The veto did achieve one positive thing. What Leket's friends always knew - that he is a decent man with a personal integrity rare amongst politicians - is now common knowledge. For a man who had his heart set on the post of WZO chairman, and who during his brief period as acting chairman proved he was worthy of the job, Leket's conduct after being informed of his rejection was exemplary.

As for Avraham Burg, one hopes that those who opposed his candidacy, either not believing that the circumstances were right for someone so strongly identified with one of the poles of the Israeli political spectrum to head the WZO, or unconvinced that Burg is capable of actualizing the lofty ideals he professes, will be proved wrong.

And the process of selecting the WZO and Jewish Agency chairman? Within the framework of major reforms in these two organizations and an overhauling of Israel-Diaspora relations, it might be worth considering an arrangement which enables all the Jewish citizens of Israel and all Diaspora Jews who feel an affinity with the country to participate in the process.

Why not give every Jew the right to vote, and none the right to veto?

The writer is a political scientist.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

POETRY CONTEST

Sir - Voices, the Israel English Poetry Association, in proud keeping with its principle to encourage the writing of English poetry everywhere, is celebrating its sixth international poetry contest in memory of Reuben Rose, founder of the largest English-speaking poetry group in Israel.

First prize is \$300; second prize \$150; third prize \$100 and fourth \$50. Cost per poem submitted: NIS 8, \$5 or £3. Receipt acknowledged if accompanied by self-addressed stamped envelope. Deadline for submission, August 31. Winners will be notified by November.

Requirements - general, not necessarily on Jewish or Israeli subjects. Poems should not be more than 40 lines each and submitted in duplicate - one copy with name, address and phone number of entrant.

Judging: anonymously by the Welsh poet Dr. Danny Abse. President of the English Poetry Society; Chairman of the London-based Poetry Review.

Winning poems will be read at a special evening devoted to poetry and published in *Voices*, our annual anthology.

Submit to Voices Israel, P.O.B. 44417, 31444 Haifa.

MIKE SCHEIDEMANN, President, "Voices" Israel Kibbutz Yizre'el.

DO-NOTHING POLICY

Sir - The go-slow pace of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's intervention "peace process" and election strategy has been premised on the belief that his and his party's electoral chances would be enhanced by taking no steps and saying and doing nothing prior to the 1996 elections which could seriously upset any significant Israeli constituency.

With the "peace process" stalled on the edge of an explosive collapse and with the Labor Party (in good part for this reason) trailing disastrously in the polls, the bankruptcy of this strategy is clear. Paradoxically, this opens up the possibility of a dramatic acceleration of the actual achievement of peace.

Purely personal and partisan political calculations now demand that the Israeli government start "permanent status" negotiations with the Palestinians "as soon as possible" (as the Declaration of Principles in fact provides) with a view to reaching a definitive "permanent status" agreement prior to the 1996 elections and making those elections a straight choice between peace and renewed confrontation.

If Mr. Rabin offered his people peace and they accepted, he would be Israel's greatest hero. If he offered them peace and they turned it down, he would at least go down in history as a leader who tried to do

the right thing and dared to truly lead. If he sticks with the current do-nothing, more-of-the-same approach, it is certain that he will be defeated electorally and go down in history as the man who threw away Israel's best-ever chance for peace.

Is this a choice which should cause even a cautious man a moment's hesitation?

JOHN V. WHITEBECK

AMERICAN PERILS

Sir - In view of the concern shown by the US State Department for the safety of American visitors, manifested by their advice not to use public transport here in Israel (February 6), I suggest that the Israel Foreign Office show the same concern for Israeli visitors to the US by issuing the following advice for their safety and wellbeing:

Do not walk in the street or in any park for fear of being mugged, especially at night. There is also a danger of being shot at by drive-by killers. When driving on the freeways, do not overtake the car in front as this may annoy the driver who is possibly ready to use his firearm to soothe his annoyance. Be careful when visiting schools; knives and guns apparently are part of the pupils' equipment. When visiting any town or city, be sure to be aware of the no-go areas.

Tel Aviv. A. STARK

DRIVE CAREFULLY!!!

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Vote and veto

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Making History

Combing the Century For a President to Honor

By TODD S. PURDUM

WASHINGTON
THE President's character, his contemporary critic wrote, was a "non-describable, chameleon-colored thing called prudence," which was "in many cases a substitute for principle" and "so nearly allied to hypocrisy that it easily slides into it."
The critic was Thomas Paine, the Revolutionary pamphleteer. The President was George Washington, at the end of his second term in 1796. Today, Washington is celebrated as the father of his country, the pretext for Macy's "Winter Fashion Clearance," and a swell excuse to sleep late tomorrow morning on the Federal holiday that marks his birth.
As the 20th century lurches to an end with the prospect of producing, at best, only one more President (barring death in office), it is tempting to wonder who among its uneven crop might ever join the 18th-century Washington and his 19th-century fellow Februaryan, Abraham Lincoln, in the rarified ranks of Monday holidays.
"We do seem to be at the point where Lord Bryce wrote in the late 19th century that it was impossible for a great man to become President," said David Herbert Donald, the retired Harvard historian whose new biography of Lincoln will be published next fall.
How can a culture that picks apart its Presidents' infirmities, infidelities and infelicities, that looks for dye in the hair or clay on the toes and writes romances à clef on dysfunctional First Families and graphic sex

with Marilyn Monroe, compete for heroes with one that let a friendly parson fabricate a fable about a cherry tree and the truth?
Fans of Franklin D. Roosevelt (Jan. 30), Harry S. Truman (May 8), Dwight D. Eisenhower (Oct. 14) or even Bill Clinton (Aug. 19) might take comfort from the reality that Americans "have always known that Presidents had feet of clay," said Fred I. Greenstein, a professor of politics at Princeton University.
"Presidential greatness is sort of nonsensical," said Mr. Greenstein, who confessed that his studies on Eisenhower's "hidden hand" style of quasi-military management have done their share to pump up Ike's Washingtonesque reputation, and diminish J.F.K.'s by contrast.
"Because greatness is a value judgment, and even disasters have their redeeming qualities," he said, "there's a kind of yo-yo quality to the whole thing."

Generational Favorites

Tastes change, and historians are fickle and partial to their own generations. J. G. Randall, Professor Donald's mentor and the pre-eminent Lincoln scholar of the mid-20th century, ranked Woodrow Wilson (Dec. 28) even higher, in part because Randall came of intellectual age in the progressive ferment of Wilson's "New Freedom."
The current leading candidate for 20th century canonization is surely F.D.R., reviled by many during

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U. S. Marine Corps/Courtesy of Norm Hauch

Remembering Iwo Jima and Victory's Price

AN 8-square-mile dot of volcanic land named Iwo Jima became the site of the Marine Corps' bloodiest campaign a half-century ago.
Robert Sherrod, a correspondent who picked his way among the corpses the day after the initial landing, wrote that whether they were Japanese or American, "they had died with the greatest possible violence. Nowhere in the Pacific war had I seen such badly mangled bodies. Many were cut squarely in half. Legs and arms lay 50 feet away from any body. In one spot on the sand, far from the nearest cluster of dead, I saw a string of guts 15 feet long. Only legs were easy to identify: they were Japanese if wrapped in khaki puttees, American if covered by canvas leggings. The smell of burning flesh was heavy."
With victory in Europe near, the month-long battle would sear Americans' consciousness with its ferocity and impress many with how costly an invasion of Japan might be. In this way, it helped propel humanity from the age of hand-to-hand combat into the age of nuclear war.
Veterans recall the black sand, the carnage — and, for some, reconciliation. Page 4.

Four days after the landing at Iwo Jima, Marine dead were sprayed with disinfecting solution on the beach before burial.

Caught by the Keyboard

Hacker and Grifter Duel on the Net

By JOHN MARKOFF

MY first inkling that Kevin Mitnick might be reading my electronic mail came more than a year ago. I found a document posted on a public electronic bulletin board containing a personal message that could only have been obtained by someone reading my mail.
At the time, I suspected it might be Mr. Mitnick, a convicted computer felon who was being sought by the F.B.I. for violation of probation, but I simply shrugged and stopped using that e-mail account for anything and important. I'd been around the Internet long enough to believe that true computer security is a fleeting illusion. In cyberspace, many people have become inured to the dangers of living in world of swashbuckling electronic pirates.
But the exploits of rogue technophiles that once made people fatalistic about privacy have also brought about a kind of backlash. If some citizens of cyberspace are blasé about the likelihood of electronic intrusion, a growing number of others react to the filching of growing computer files with the feelings of outrage and violation normally provoked by a burglar's rifling their home. What once seemed like a misguided spirit of adventure seems more and more like garden-variety vandalism.
Last month, when I learned that my accounts were again among those vandalized, I was less tolerant than again a year ago. I was not alone. The electronic intruder had also rifled the files from the home computer of Tsutomu Shimomura, a researcher at the San Diego Supercomputer Center, and left taunting mes-



Tsutomu Shimomura, 30, tracked an intruder.

sages. Mr. Shimomura, who has a deeply felt sense of right and wrong, abandoned a cross-country skiing vacation to spend the next two weeks on little sleep, tracking down the person who, he believed, had done it.
Mr. Shimomura and a team of three other computer experts came to believe that their suspect was Mr. Mitnick, who was being hunted by the F.B.I. for various crimes, including the theft of some 20,000 credit card numbers from computer systems around the country. They let me know he was probably responsible for a second intrusion into my e-mail account. Mr. Shimomura began cooperating with the F.B.I. to track him down. Using sophisticated surveillance software in San Jose, California, he watched his suspect type out messages that seemed to reflect Mr. Mitnick's thoughts, worries and complaints.
I had to agree that Mr. Mitnick seemed to be the tylist. One day this month, I watched Mr. Shimomura's computer screen as the suspect wrote a message to an acquaintance complaining that I had put his picture on the front page of The New York Times. There were only two people who could have written this, and of the two, Mr. Mitnick was the only plausible suspect. So I too became enmeshed in the digital manhunt for the nation's most wanted computer outlaw.
The technical sophistication of the pursued and his pursuer, Mr. Shimomura, was remarkable. But underneath the technological paraphernalia — the tracking software and the radio homing devices carried by the pursuer, the baffling telephone switching manipulations used by the pursued to cover his tracks — there was the interplay of two opposing personalities, who

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Higgledy Piggledy Do rhymes help create language from sound?

By Gina Kolata

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Anyone Home? In search of the vanishing moderates.

By Richard L. Berke

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Blank Pages For the C.I.A., history is the sounds of silence.

By Tim Weiner

2

DRIVE CAREFULLY

Ideas & Trends

Rhyme's Reason: Linking Thinking To Train the Brain?

By GINA KOLATA

HENRY JAMES described a baby's world as a "blooming, buzzing confusion." But parents know better. Almost instinctively, they speak to their infants in "motherese" — a universal language of parents, spoken in a lilting, singsong, rhyming pattern. And parents around the world are rewarded with burlles and smiles as the babies cut through the confusion and focus on the intonation and rhymes.

"What did you dooo? Did you get a boo-boo?" sang a nurse to a baby in a doctor's office last week. The child looked up at her and beamed.

Scientists use rhyme to find thought's traces in the cortex.

But what is it about rhymes? Why do parents know to spout doggerel to their offspring, and why are many of the most beloved children's books — from Mother Goose to Dr. Seuss's "Hop on Pop" — written in rhyming verse? Why is it that when developmental psychologists want to see if preschoolers are ready to learn, they first ask them to find words that rhyme? Why do popular songs rhyme?

National myths, for instance, are often relayed in rhymes. The first patriot Americans remember is usually Paul Revere: "One if by land, two if by sea. And I on the opposite shore will be." In the bitter Vietnam era, rhymes of protest became devastating taunts: "Hey, hey, L.B.J., how many kids did you kill today?"

Now the first definitive evidence that men and women use their brains differently has

come from a study involving rhymes. That study, reported last week, probed what happens in the brain when people take the initial step in decoding a written word. First, people must break words into their constituent parts, or phonemes. The word "cat," for example, is made of three phonemes: the sounds of the c, a and final t.

The Human Factor

Researchers at Yale University School of Medicine asked men and women who were normal readers to study lists of nonsensical words and decide if any words rhymed. Participants had to sound them out, breaking them into phonemes. As they did, the investigators watched their brains through functional magnetic resonance imaging, a scanning technique that shows areas of the brain into which blood flows as people think.

To their surprise, the researchers discovered that the sexes used their brains differently. Men used a small area near the temple on the left side of the brain; women used that area as well as an area on the right side. Yet both were equally good at the task. The outcome gave no clue to the brain processes involved.

To the researchers, who primarily study reading disabilities, a rhyming task was an obvious choice for the participants in their study. "We used rhymes to get at the sound structure of words," said Dr. Sally Shaywitz, one of the lead researchers in the Yale study.

Dr. Reid Lyon, who directs research on reading disabilities at the National Institute for Child Health and Human Development in Bethesda, Md., said that reading specialists use rhymes to identify children who might have trouble learning to read. About 80 percent of kindergartners will readily find, for example, three words that rhyme with "cat." The other struggling 20 percent are headed toward difficulties that will require remediation.

One way to help these children, Dr. Lyon said, is to play rhyming games. Dr.

SAD
DAD
BAD
HAD



Rhymes provide the educational structure for many children's books like Dr. Seuss's "Hop on Pop" above.

Shaywitz added that when parents ask her how they can prepare their children for reading, she tells them to read to the children — and read books written in rhyme.

Rhyming may also be a window on the

Parents tend to speak to their babies in doggerel.

mind, said Dr. Norman Krasnegor, who directs the human learning and behavior department at the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. Breaking words into phonemes and rhyming is an integral part of language, Dr. Krasnegor said, and "language is part of what makes us human." It may be more than a coincidence that motherese emphasizes rhymes. "It may be part of what creates an opportunity for learning language," he said.

The urge to rhyme, and perhaps the reasons for rhyme, cut across linguistic barriers. In his book on child development, "From Two to Five," the Russian children's author Kornei Chukovsky wrote, "There is hardly a child whose verbal development in this early period does not use linking pairs — most often rhythmic pairs — of sounds and words."

A child can even be primed to respond to rhymes as a fetus. About a decade ago, Dr. Tony DeCasper of the University of North Carolina in Greensboro and Dr. Melanie Spence, now at the University of Texas at Austin, asked pregnant women to read "The Cat in the Hat" by Dr. Seuss repeatedly during the last trimester of their pregnancy. When the babies were born, they recognized the verse, distinguishing it, in behavioral tests that involved sucking, from a book without rhymes.

"Everyone like rhymes," said Dr. Steven Pinker, the author of "The Language Instinct" (HarperCollins) and a linguist who directs the Center for Cognitive Neuroscience at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Rap artists declaim in rhymes. Gifted orators, like the Rev. Jesse Jackson, use

rhyme. Irregular English verbs fall into groups based on rhyme: ring rang, sing sang.

But the question, Dr. Pinker asks, is, "Why is rhyme so pleasurable?" One theory is that humans like anything that purifies the basics of their world, he said, and that resonates with the way the brain decodes the blooming, buzzing confusion out there. We like stripes and plaids, we like periodic and harmonic sounds and we like rhymes.

No Boundaries

Yet if men and women use their brains differently in thinking about rhymes, does that say that women may feel a different sort of pleasure when they hear a rhyme from what men feel? Do boys and girls experience something different when they rhyme?

We may never know for sure, but the power of rhymes — whether they are doggerel or ethereal — seems to know no gender boundaries. For, as Alexander Pope wrote in the 17th century: "Call if you must bad rhyming a disease. It gives men happiness, or leaves them at ease."

Hacker and Grifter Duel On the Net

Continued from page 1

had little in common beside their considerable skills.

Their meeting was a collision of two dramatically different minds that happen to share a fascination for cyberspace. One is an intense scientist who is a master at manipulating computers, the other is a chameleon-like grifter who is a master at manipulating human beings.

Mr. Mitnick seemed to believe he was an equal of the man who finally caught him. At his pre-trial hearing in Federal District Court in Raleigh, N.C. last week where he faced charges of computer fraud and illegal use of a telephone access device, he greeted Mr. Shimomura saying, "Hi, Tsutomu. I respect your skills."

The feeling wasn't mutual. In Mr. Shimomura's eyes, Mr. Mitnick's history of break-ins was a simple violation of the tight-knit community of computer users who have built and maintained the Internet. "This kind of behavior is unacceptable," Mr. Shimomura said. And so, he decided to put a stop to it.

It didn't take long. Using different tools, including his own homebrew software program, which permits a video-like reconstruction of individual users' computer sessions, and cellular telephone scanning equipment, he had narrowed down the location of the suspect.

Early Monday morning, two weeks after he began his hunt, Mr. Shimomura was pointing to a cluster of apartment buildings in Raleigh, N.C. and telling F.B.I. agents, whom he had been in regular contact with, that they would find their target inside. Two days later, the F.B.I. knocked on an apartment door and arrested Mr. Mitnick.

Listen Fast

Mr. Shimomura's technical skills are obvious. He himself is almost impossible to classify. Although he studied under the physicist Richard Feynman at the California Institute of Technology, he has no college degree. What he does have is an uncanny ability to solve complex technical problems in the manner of Star Trek's Vulcan Mr. Spock. After meeting Mr. Shimomura for the first time in Sausalito, Calif., two weeks ago an F.B.I. agent turned to Assistant United States Attorney Kent Walker and shook his head saying, "He talks at 64,000 bits-per-second but I can only listen at 300 bits-per-second."

Mr. Shimomura also has what Neal Stephenson, the author of the novel "Snow-crash," calls "kneejerk iconoclasm," a willingness to question everything. He



Kevin Mitnick, 31, was arrested for computer fraud.

seems to embody the very essence of the original hacker ethic — writing programs to create something elegant, not for gain — as described by Steven Levy, the author of "Hackers: Heroes of the Computer Revolution." "Tsutomu's very much into the culture of sharing," Mr. Levy said.

Mr. Mitnick was not. I wrote my first article about Mr. Mitnick in the early 1980's after he was arrested in Southern California for breaking into a Pacific Bell central office and stealing the telephone company's technical manuals. At the time he was a teenager.

Since then Mr. Mitnick has been arrested three more times. In 1987, he was convicted of unauthorized access to a computer for electronically breaking into the computers at the Santa Cruz Operation. He was sentenced to probation. In 1988, he was charged with stealing software electronically from the Digital Equipment Corporation. He was convicted a year later and sentenced to a year in prison and six months of counseling for what his attorney

termed his addiction to computers. The third arrest came last week. He is in Wade County jail in western North Carolina, awaiting trial.

Mr. Mitnick is the archetype of the cyberpunk antihero. He feels as if he's living in a post-Orwellian world, where outlaw street culture merges with high technology. Read William Gibson's novel "Neuromancer" or watch Ridley Scott's movie "Blade Runner," and you will understand a world populated by superfast computers and shady characters who blend high-tech skills with an outlaw sensibility.

If anything, Mr. Mitnick's real "dark-side" brilliance comes not from his computer skills, but from his insight into people. He understands how organizations keep information and he knows how to trick people into giving the information to him.

Mr. Mitnick is not a hacker in the original sense of the word. Mr. Shimomura is. And when their worlds collided, it was obvious which one of them had to win.

Some Spying Secrets Will Stay out the Cold

By TIM WEINER

THREE years ago this week, Robert M. Gates, then Director of Central Intelligence, promised "a real shift on the C.I.A.'s part toward greater openness." He said the "continuing undifferentiated secrecy" would end, and that its old files on the great secret operations of the cold war would be made public.

Mr. Gates's promise remains unkept, and much evidence suggests that it will not soon come true.

In the classified archives of the C.I.A. lie millions of documents 30 years old and older. Under law, these papers should now be public. They detail the dozen years between the end of the Korean war in 1953 and the formal beginning of the Vietnam war in 1965, years in which the C.I.A.'s covert operators set out on a hundred different missions, like "an order of Knights Templar to save Western freedom from Communist darkness," in the words of William E. Colby, a former Director of Central Intelligence.

Some of the biggest operations are famous, though undocumented — the coup that installed the Shah of Iran in 1953, another that overthrew the President of Guatemala in 1954, a series of failed efforts to depose or murder Fidel Castro. Others

A C.I.A. director's promise to open the files remains unkept.

operations remain obscure, such as aid to Tibetan rebels and covert assistance to conservative political leaders in Japan.

All these records remain sealed at the C.I.A.'s behest. But the agency's reach exceeds its own files. Last week, it blocked the release of White House and State Department papers documenting its secret support for Japanese conservatives.

The papers were to be published as part of the State Department's official history of American foreign policy, which has been printed in bound volumes since 1861 and is known as "The Foreign Relations of the United States." An advisory committee of historians overseeing the foreign relations series says the volume covering the Kennedy Administration's relations with Japan should not be published if the documents detailing the covert operation are withheld. To do otherwise, it said, would create a misleading and incomplete official record. Thus the C.I.A.'s action makes it likely that, for the first time in 134 years, a volume of the foreign relations series will contain a

In a few weeks, the President is to order declassification.

blank space where history should be.

The strongest force for keeping the seal of secrecy is the agency's directorate of operations, the same people who ran the missions. Many of them believe that these documents remain explosive, despite the passage of time. They fear the disclosure of sources and methods and are unwilling to embarrass the still-living recipients of their largesse. Inertia at the agency's Center for the Study of Intelligence, which was created to review the old files, is another factor. Its process of historical review began 10 years ago as a way of keeping the same files forever from the grasp of historians and researchers using the Freedom of Information Act. The C.I.A. controls the documents and, thus, its own history.

Unshared Secrets

Despite Mr. Gates's warning that America's intelligence services "must change and be seen to change, or confront irrelevance and growing sentiment for their dismemberment," his openness campaign achieved little. His promise to publish the overall intelligence budget, some \$28 billion a year, went unfulfilled. The agency is giving lie-detector tests to senior officials suspected of talking to the press. The problem of sharing secrets while preserving the agency's mystique appears to have proved unsolvable.

"They don't understand openness as anything other than a public relations problem," said Mel Goodman, a National War College professor who worked as an analyst of Soviet affairs for 20 years at the C.I.A. "The new director is going to have to come to terms with what openness means for a secret institution in a democratic society. It has to convince people that it is working in the best interests of the public. And to be convinced, we have to understand what the C.I.A. was doing in history."

In a few weeks, after nearly two years of bureaucratic dithering, President Clinton is supposed to issue an order automatically declassifying documents 25 years old and older by the end of the century. It will be fascinating to see how the C.I.A. copes. It has successfully defended its operational files for so long that historians compare its record of openness unfavorably to that of its old enemy, the K.G.B. And the C.I.A. knew the Soviet Union well enough to understand what happened when old truths were exhumed. The revival of history proved to be the death of the old regime.

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The Nation

Pornography Meets Paranoia

By DOREEN CARVAJAL

WHEN the suburban Southfield, Mich., police department demanded an appointment with William and Roslyn Grosky last spring, the two college professors furiously debated whether they owed an overdue parking ticket or a library fine.

But what they were suspected of was child pornography. The Groskys, seeking a photo enlargement, had given a local photo lab an 18-year-old print of their nude, five-year-old son slipping into his underpants after a bath, and lab technicians had alerted the police.

"So I marched into the police station with my 22-year-old son on my arm," said Mrs. Grosky, 50, an art teacher and painter.

"I said, 'the picture is almost 18 years old. Where are we? Nazi Germany?'"

The line between a precious Kodak moment and kiddie porn is becoming hazier for officials. Tough penalties and aggressive enforcement, it is widely agreed, smashed the nation's commercial child pornography industry in the 1980's. But officials are still looking everywhere for malefactors.

So the institutions created to deal with the threat have focused on a very different cross-section of suspects: amateur photographers, computer hackers, respected artists and — sometimes — unwitting, middle-class, suburban parents like the Groskys who were snared through laws, on the books in 12 states, that require photo processing labs to alert authorities about potential "child pornography."

Going Underground

New Jersey and some other states achieved the same results with general child endangerment laws, which impose penalties for the distribution and manufacture of child pornography (penalties that also apply to photo lab employees).

Last year, Eljat Feurer, a New York art photography student and Bernardsville, N.J., resident, was arrested on child endangerment charges after a photo lab alerted police to nude pictures of his 6-year-old daughter. The New Jersey prosecutor is still negotiating with Mr. Feurer — who had snapped the photos for an art class project — to wipe the arrest off his record.

Most whistle-blowing rules took effect as the commercial child pornography industry was already crumbling under Federal laws that imposed 10-year maximum sentences for the possession and production of

child pornography. Those laws largely destroyed commercial distribution networks, prompting customers to exchange photographs among themselves, sometimes electronically. Federal law was amended in 1990 to bar distribution of child pornography by any means, including computer.

"There's really no commercial child pornography in the United States," said Bruce Taylor, the president of the National Law Center for Children and Families, a Virginia organization that, among other things, assists law enforcement in tracking child pornography. "It became a cottage industry, out of sight, underground."

But above ground, enforcement mechanisms remained, under laws that gave photo lab technicians the job of flagging photographs of children that constituted a "lascivious" display of the genital area.

Identifying photos of explicit sexual conduct was no problem. The difficulty was defining lasciviousness. When technicians had doubts, they called the police.

Inciting Lust?

"You have to look at what is the purpose of the photography," said Raymond Smith, who oversees child pornography investigations for the United States Postal Inspection Service in Washington. "Is the purpose to incite lust in the viewer? Is the focal point of the picture on the genitals? If we have a questionable picture, we have to consider what else do we know about the person. Where is his mind?"

That was the question for Rockford, Ill., investigators after they received a tip last September from a local photo lab about a prominent obstetrician. Soon after, Dr. Richard Ragsdale and his wife, Deborah DeMars, were arrested on child pornography charges in connection with a photograph of their 3-year-old foster daughter wearing black-lace panties.

Ms. DeMars said she took the picture while the child played a game of dress-up. The resulting roll of film contained a picture with the daughter's genitals and buttocks exposed.

Dr. Ragsdale's supporters suspected that the prosecutor, who opposed abortion rights, had singled him out because he had successfully fought legal restrictions on the state's abortion clinics. The prosecutor denied this.

The charges against the couple were later dismissed by the prosecutor, but with a condition: They had to sign a statement that "some individuals might find some of the photographs inappropriate."

Those individual moral judgments, said David Mendoza, executive director of the Seattle-based Na-

tional Campaign for Freedom of Expression, are sometimes made by "members of religious groups that are always looking for sin."

The clash of values is fiercest between artists and investigators. They are increasing, said Marjorie Heins, director of the American Civil Liberties Union's Art Censorship Project.

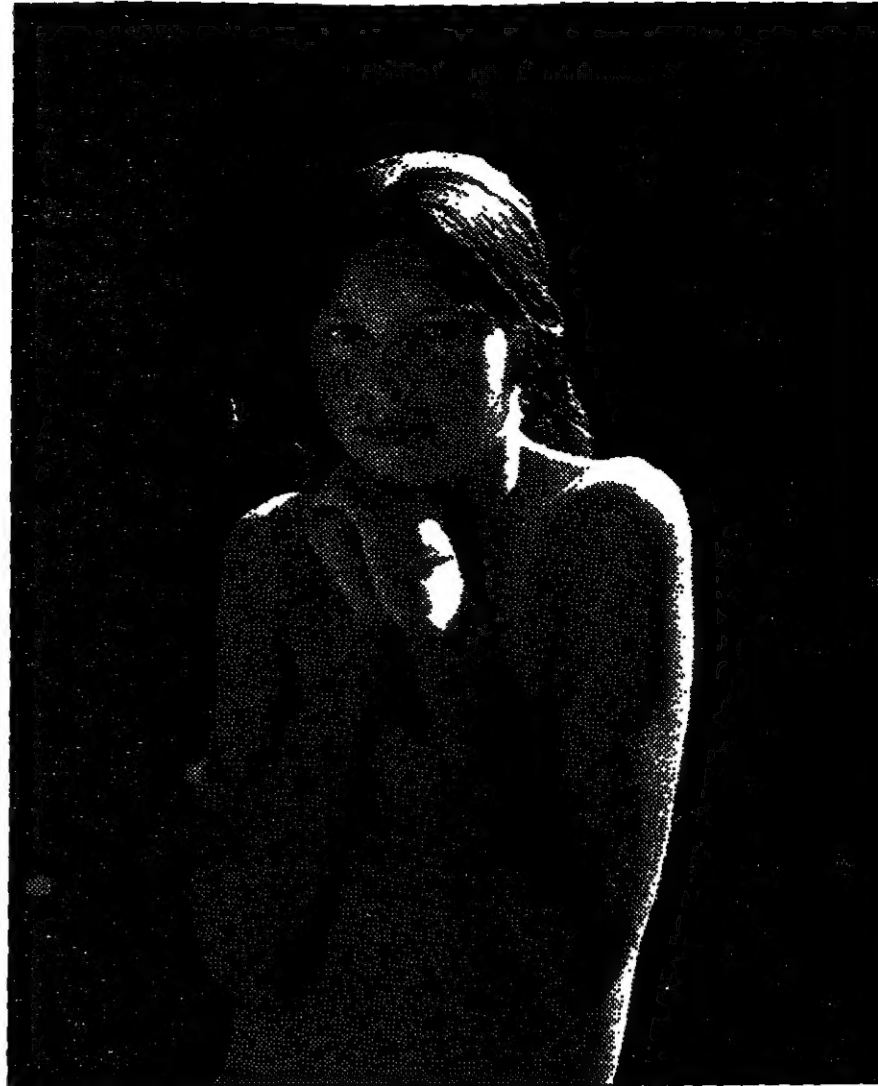
In Michigan, Wayne State University art professor and photographer Marilyn Zimmerman had no qualms about taking photographs of her nude, 3-year-old daughter. But the campus janitor who fished her discarded contact sheets out of the garbage saw smut. A Wayne County assistant prosecutor worried that the contact sheets could be sold to a pornography magazine. Investigators searched her home and office, removing boxes of photographs and negatives. But she was never charged with a crime.

To protect children, law enforcement officials and child advocates insist that amateur and professional photographers should accept the risk of investigation.

"They're not convicting them," said Paul J. McGeady, the director of the National Obscenity Law Center in New York. "The normal situation is that they just have to explain what happened."

Still, it cost \$100,000 in legal fees for Jack Sturges, a San Francisco photographer, to explain, persuasively, that his photos of nude children were examples of art. Federal agents raided his home and studio in 1990, but a grand jury refused to indict him.

"I'm having the best revenge of all now because I'm living well," said Mr. Sturges. "But during that time I lost 40 pounds in three months. With a month, I found myself \$80,000 in debt with no camera gear to



Despite a Federal raid, a grand jury refused to indict Jack Sturges, a professional photographer who took this and much more explicit art photographs for his book, "The Last Day of Summer."

work with. I couldn't sleep. The effect on my life was profound. At the nadir of my experience, I slowed my car down on the Golden Gate Bridge and I thought to myself that people jump off this bridge."

Child advocates concede that those investigations may be painful and even damaging, but argue that artists and parents can avoid them simply by not aiming their cameras at nude children.

"I wouldn't take a picture of my child naked," said Mr. Taylor, of the National Law Center for Children and Families. "If I did I would not take a picture of the kid's genitals. You can take pictures of the face, arms, legs, buttocks."

"Adults," he said, "have to be careful so that they avoid creating child porn."

Republicans Jockey for '96

You're More Conservative? No, I Am.

By RICHARD L. BERKE

A year before the first Presidential primary, the early maneuvering for the Republican nomination is not over which potential candidate is a conservative but who is most conservative.

In Congress, Republicans (and even some Democrats) are tackling issues, such as banning racial preference in employment, that were taboo only three months ago. And Democrats, notably President Clinton, are avoiding issues, like the environment, that were once reliable vote-getters.

If nearly everyone these days is talking like a conservative — or not talking at all, then where are the moderates, much less the liberals, who have bordered on extinction since the 1992 Presidential campaign?

While many moderates — loosely defined as positioned slightly to the left of center on social and economic matters — were swept out of Congress last November, some survive. And, with the slim Republican majorities in the House and Senate, they could become a pivotal bloc as the party debates more contentious elements of its agenda.

In one possible portent, 24 House Republicans joined Democrats last week in opposing a reprise of the Star Wars missile defense.

But mostly moderates are lying low, assuming that the more rough-hewn planks in the conservative platform will be smoothed down to an acceptable gloss by the Senate. Others in the political middle are uncertain whether conservatives are, indeed, divining the mood of America — particularly when voters maintain in surveys that they are no less moderate than they were a decade ago.

Keeping Heads Down

Party moderates, said former Senator Charles McC. Mathias Jr. of Maryland, a moderate Republican who served from 1968 to 1987, are "keeping their heads lower than they would have otherwise. Events have shaken their confidence. They don't have the courage to speak out."

It is as if, three decades later, politicians are taking heart in the words of Barry Goldwater, then an Arizona Senator, who refused to placate moderate-to-liberal Rockefeller Republicans.

"Extremism in the defense of liberty is no vice," he declared, accepting the Republican presidential nomination in 1964. "And let me remind you also that moderation in the pursuit of justice is no virtue." (The twist is, now that Mr. Goldwater's philosophy is in vogue, he has taken to moderating his own position, speaking against what he says are radical elements of his party.)

The few politicians who are speaking out are far more to the left, like Representative Barney Frank, a liberal Democrat from Massachusetts. And they



Nancy Carpenter

are not getting much attention. Moderates who are getting any notice at all are outside the capital and beyond the reach of House Speaker Newt Gingrich, like Gov. Christine Todd Whitman of New Jersey.

Some moderate Republicans say they are holding their fire and, perhaps, their noses and voting for Mr. Gingrich's manifesto, the Contract With America, in the name of partisan solidarity. "It's avoiding needless conflict," said Senator James Jeffords of Vermont, the only Republican Senator who supported Mr. Clinton's health care proposal. "We're not going out of our way to draw out differences."

But others who have been known as middle-of-the-roads are shifting. Senator Nancy Kassebaum, a Kansas Republican who is the new chairwoman of the Labor and Human Resources Committee, has always opposed a balanced budget amendment. In the era of Gingrich ascendancy, though, she has slightly revised her view, calling it "a bad idea whose time may have come." And she has said she would not undercut Senator Bob Dole, the Majority Leader, if passage is dependent on her vote.

To prove his conservative bona fides, former Gov. Lamar Alexander of Tennessee, a Presidential contender, has called for abolishing the Education Department, which he once headed. He has scoured his record, searching for examples of his conservatism, from his support for a moment of silence in schools to his closing of Tennessee's offices in Washington.

Only one Republican Presidential prospect, Senator Arlen Specter of

Pennsylvania, is presenting himself as an unabashed moderate while his rivals try to outflank one another on the right. Driving the re-positioning of other moderates is the prominence of the conservative freshmen in Congress and their mentor, Mr. Gingrich.

'Scared to Death'

"Right now, moderates are scared to death," said Cliff Zukin, a political science professor at Rutgers University in New Jersey. "But politics is an arena where society's problems are solved. If some people hide, there's a distortion."

That was what happened, Mr. Zukin maintains, after Ronald Reagan's 1980 landslide, when politicians were led to believe — wrongly, in Mr. Zukin's view — that Americans wanted such solutions as deregulation and tax cuts.

Likening the Democratic leadership then and now, he said: "Tip O'Neill was silent. He did not say, 'This is not the meaning of the election.'"

What makes the cohesion among House Republicans particularly striking is that traditionally the minority party in Congress musters more unity in opposing the majority's initiatives. The Republican united front has not been purely coincidental. After more than a dozen Republican House members strayed on a vote involving the President's efforts to aid the Mexican economy, Mr. Gingrich warned several against bucking him again.

Some House members hope privately that the Senate, where there is less enthusiasm for Mr. Gingrich's agenda and where individual members have

more ability to gum up the works, might dilute parts of the more hard-edged legislation passed by the House.

"People are voting for things to get the agenda moving," said Representative Doug Bereuter, a moderate Republican from Nebraska. "But they also realize that there will be substantial changes in it if it ever comes back to us in the form of a conference report. That frees up people to be a little less upset with minor elements of the particular bill on the floor at the time."

Inevitably, moderates will begin re-asserting themselves, if, perhaps, with somewhat less moderation than before. They were already stirring last week.

Two dozen conservative Democrats, banding together to express their disaffection with the House Democratic leadership, warned that the Republican agenda may be too extreme. The Coalition, as the new group is called, promises to be a "force that will have to be reckoned with."

And, it may turn out that the moderates have been overreacting. Despite last November's election results, polls suggest that there may not be a groundswell for conservative remedies.

In a decade of surveys of American adults by The New York Times and CBS News, there have been no appreciable changes in how people identified their ideology, although how they define philosophical labels may have changed.

In 1984, 19 percent described themselves as liberal, 43 percent as moderate and 30 percent as conservative. In 1994, 19 percent identified themselves as liberal, 41 percent as moderate and 34 percent as conservative.

Which Leader To Honor?

Continued from page 1

his record-setting 12-year tenure as "that man in the White House," and lionized today by Ronald Reagan, Newt Gingrich and Mr. Clinton alike.

Yet 50 years after his death, the man who led the country through the Depression and World War II has — as he wished — no memorial larger than the size of his desk, a marble slab near the National Archives.

And in a country now prone to celebrate its pluribus at least as much as its unus, any effort to enshrine another dead white male would surely get enmeshed in the thorns of racial-ethnic-gender sensibilities, and perhaps result in demands for an Eleanor Roosevelt Day instead.

On that score, too, there has long been turmoil. Even before Washington left office, the anti-Federalists, or Jeffersonians, objected to public celebration of the President's birthday as idolatrous, and defeated a resolution calling for Congress to adjourn in his honor. By the centennial of his birth in 1832, such partisan divisions had dissolved and Feb. 22 became an occasion for serious midwinter civic and social events.

Lincoln's path to sainthood was even more tortured (in part, of course, because he died on Good Friday, 1865, at an assassin's hand, not at home in bed at Mount Vernon).

"Within eight hours of his murder Republican Congressmen in secret caucus agreed that 'his death is a godsend to our cause,'" because Andrew Johnson would punish the errant South in ways that Lincoln was resisting, Professor Donald wrote in "Lincoln Reconsidered," his collection of cool-eyed essays in 1961. "But politicians of all parties were apparently startled by the extent of the national grief over Lincoln, and, politician-like, they decided to capitalize upon it."

Regional Fervors

On Feb. 12, 1866, both houses of Congress convened to commemorate the Emancipator's birth and heard the historian George Bancroft praise him as a leader who was molded by events rather than one who made the times take shape in accordance with his will. But even today, though it is a legal holiday in many Northern states and sometimes combined with Washington's in the twofold known as "Presidents' Day," Lincoln's birthday is not celebrated officially in a single state of the Old Confederacy.

Washington, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and Columbus remain the only individuals with official Federal holidays of their own, and even these technically apply only to Federal workers, unless matched by the states.

For his part, Mr. Clinton said in a Presidents' Day interview with C-SPAN to be broadcast tomorrow, that of all his predecessors he would wish to talk to Lincoln most, because "his personal growth in the job was extraordinary and his ability to distill all the forces at work into clear and powerful language was so great."

In the sulphurous era of what he called instantaneous "hyperdemocracy" and "hyperinformation," Mr. Clinton also pined for the idealism of the martyred Kennedy, whose hand he shook as a starry-eyed teenager in the Rose Garden he now looks out on every morning, and under whom, he said, "there was a sense of confidence in the American people and a sense of trust in their elected leaders."

But Kennedy's reputation has suffered in the Age of Revelation and his birthday (May 29) is not only too close to Memorial Day but irrevocably overshadowed by Nov. 22.

By contrast, the only 20th century President who would make a February trifecta has a newly popular — and relevant — profile in the Hour of Newt: Ronald Reagan himself (Feb. 6). Of course, everyone knows an actor could never be...

Secrets
he Cold

Remembering Iwo Jima and the Price of Victory

By DAVID STOUT

THE battle for Iwo Jima, which began 50 years ago today, was more than the bloodiest campaign in Marine Corps history. It was, in a sense, a horrible thrust in the passage from the Stone Age to the atomic age.

The casualty rate — nearly a third of the Americans were killed or wounded in 36 days of fighting — made a deep impression on Americans who were guessing the cost of invading Japan. Only about 5 percent of the Japanese defenders survived. The rest killed themselves or fought to the death.

The Americans and Japanese fought with rifle and machine gun, tank and flame thrower, bayonet and bare hands. The primitive savagery sickened the American home front. And the lessons to be drawn from the fanatic bravery of the Japanese, who endured a hellish existence in caves as the marines struggled to flush them out or burn them out, were later confirmed by the carnage on Okinawa, starting April 1, 1945.

Ultimately, American strategists chose to forgo an invasion of the Japanese homeland, deciding instead to force Japan's surrender by ushering in the age of nuclear warfare.

None of this could have been foreseen early in 1945. Iwo Jima was just an ugly black pebble in the vast ocean — but it was a pebble of immense strategic and symbolic importance.

Iwo Jima ("sulfur island" in Japanese) had three airfields and was less than 700 miles from Tokyo; its capture would give American fighter planes a base from which to escort bombers, and would give damaged bombers an emergency landing field.

Iwo Jima was also part of the Prefecture of Tokyo, so if it fell the conquest of the mainland would seem inevitable to Japan.

Japan's leaders entrusted the defense of Iwo Jima to Lieut. Gen. Tadamichi Kuribayashi, who had spent two years in the United States in the 1920's and admired America for its industrial might and the energy of its people. He had no illusions that his troops could stop the foe on the beach. So he ordered the digging of miles of interlocking tunnels, where his men could shoot and hide. He thought most of his men would fight to the death. He himself expected to die. He was right on both counts. His body was never found.

The Americans who fought on Iwo Jima did not want to make history so much as they wanted to come home alive. Here are recollections of a few who did. Some have made peace with their old enemies but not yet with their memories.

Memories of a Hell

Stacy G. Looney, 70, of Springdale, Ark., who was a corporal in the Fifth Marine Division, remembers the loose black sand and the naked landscape ("There wasn't a tree left standing, wasn't anything left standing") and he recalls smelling the Japanese, living and dead, from 30 yards away. He shot one of them square in the face.

On March 4, Corporal Looney was hit in both legs as he made his way to a shell hole in an effort to rescue a wounded comrade. A Navy medical corpsman tried to reach both men and paid with his life. "The Japanese thought we were all dead, so one of them came toward us," Mr. Looney recalls. "They were out of water, and thirsty."

Corporal Looney aimed his rifle at the soldier but it had been hit by machine-gun bullets and exploded in his hands. The Japanese soldier threw a grenade, but it didn't come close. Finally Corporal Looney threw a grenade, which blew the Japanese soldier apart.

Ralph J. Sturkey, 77, of Mount Dora, Fla., was a captain with a headquarters company of the Fifth Marine Division; he recalls the black, volcanic ash that made walking "like trying to walk in a bin of shelled corn."

His worst memory? "I saw one poor Japanese soldier, propped against a tree. He had been hit full blast with a flame-thrower, just shriveled up to two-thirds his size."

Maurice B. Kranzberg, 83, of St.

A Supremely Strategic Rock

As American air forces began their assault on Japan, Iwo Jima stood in the way. American B-29 bombers were making regular raids on Tokyo in February 1945. But those bombers, flying from the Marianas, had to make the trips unescorted, as the 3,000-mile round trip was beyond the range of U.S. fighter planes. Japanese fighters stationed on Iwo Jima were intercepting the bombing runs coming and going.

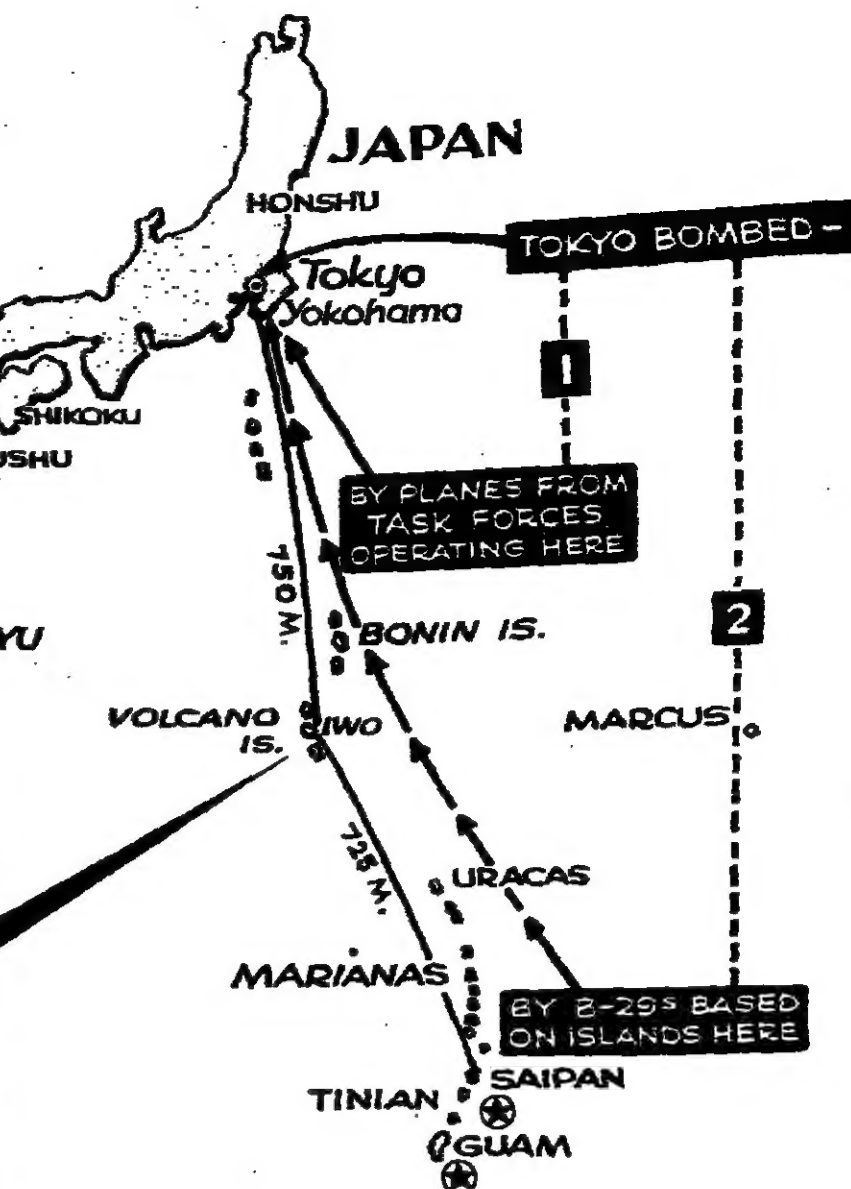
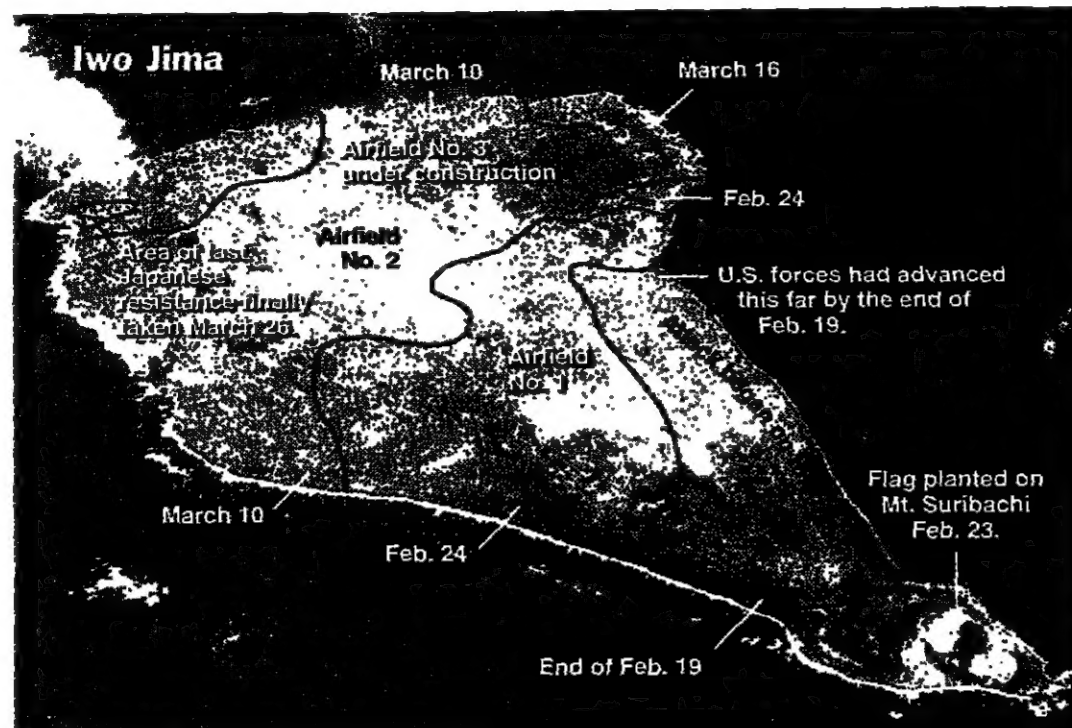
Two days of aerial bombardment preceded the beginning of the American beach landings on Feb. 19. Nearly 75,000 marines battled 21,000 Japanese troops for eight square miles of volcanic rock and black sand.

The Japanese defenders had cut a series of tunnels that mostly withstood

bomb attacks and allowed Japanese troops to fire from nearly invisible holes and retreat unseen from return fire. The Marines had to advance across exposed beaches, and then burn and blast the Japanese out of their holes.

In the end, about 20,000 Japanese died, 6,821 Americans were killed and more than 17,000 were wounded. Of the 353 Congressional Medals of Honor awarded during the entire war, 27 were for acts on Iwo Jima, 14 posthumously.

But 24,751 U.S. Army Air Corps crewmen would be able to make emergency landings on the island, and it is impossible to know how many others were saved by the removal of the enemy airbase.



The aerial photograph of Iwo Jima was taken on a pre-invasion reconnaissance mission. The map is a detail of one that appeared in *The New York Times* on Feb. 18, 1945.

U.S. Navy (aerial photograph); J.F. Butler/The New York Times (map)

Louis, was a first lieutenant and transportation officer with the Fourth Marine Division; he remembers seeing two men blown apart when their vehicle went over a mine, and "seeing all the dead marines," some covered with sand, others bobbing in the water. But he also recalls proudly the 10 or so emergency landings the B-29's made on Iwo Jima while he was there.

John H. Craven, 79, of McLean, Va., was a Baptist chaplain known to the men of the Fourth Marine Division as "John the Baptist." He ministered to hundreds of wounded and dying; all he could do for some was to gently wipe sand from their frightened eyes. From 1968 to 1973, he was chaplain for the Marine Corps. In 1984, he returned to the island for the dedication of a monument to the fallen of both sides and there he embraced a former Japanese navy captain who had become a Buddhist priest. Some marine veterans embraced the widows of their foes. All cried.

Enemies Face to Face

The sands were foul with rotting corpses on April 9, 1945, as a nervous young Army intelligence officer, 2d Lieut. Manny Goldberg, stood outside a cave from which a Japanese lieutenant, Yasuhiko Mural, and a dozen or so of his men came out.

Manny Goldberg felt no hatred. He had lived in Japan from 1932 to 1934 as a boy; he remembered both the language and the kindness shown him by the Japanese during his long recovery from burns caused by a stove explosion that killed his mother.

He had heard of Japanese atrocities, but he had also seen a formaldehyde-filled jar crammed with ears and genitals snipped



U.S. Marine Corps

from dead Japanese soldiers by marines.

Lieutenant Mural, the son of a Japanese general, was sent to a prison camp on Guam, and after Japan's surrender, Manny Goldberg called on Mural's parents to assure them their son was alive. In the years after the war, Lieutenant Mural became a Shinto priest, married and fathered two children. Manny Goldberg, who is now 76 and lives in Bayside, Queens, had three children with his wife, Lillian, including a daughter who married a Japanese man.

And persistently, Mr. Goldberg tried to find his former enemy — an effort that finally paid off in 1993, when Mr. Goldberg started getting letters from Mr. Mural. Mr. Goldberg persuaded him to write some of his experiences. Here are excerpts, as translated by Alfred H. Marks, a retired English professor at the State University of New York at New Paltz:

In the summer of 1944, Lieutenant Mural is sent to Iwo Jima to help fortify the island with tunnels.

We drank only rainwater. There were no rivers and no ponds, only the stagnant water that flowed into the catch basins. ... We were allowed only one aluminum cup of water in the morning to wash with, and only three liters a day for all purposes. ... We got scratches which at home would normally heal themselves, but here they often became infected.

In mid-February, it becomes clear that an American landing is imminent.

As dawn broke on the 17th, the shelling suddenly picked up in fierceness, beyond anything we had experienced. ... This day's shelling seemed to have a deep psychological effect on us. Fierce concussions would come up the 30-degree and 45-degree stairways of the headquarters bunker.

American marines land, and for the next few days the battle rages.

The Group was able to intercept some uncoded radio-telephone messages: "We have no ammunition. We're running out of water. We have a lot of casualties and can't evacuate them. Send medicals!" ... In spite of fierce opposition, the enemy was ever so slowly enlarging its foothold. ... The main theater of operations was filled with warfare that was deadly beyond words.

Lieutenant Mural and other soldiers ex-



Bob Campbell/U.S. Marine Corps; Courtesy of Norm Hatch

The marines who fought on Iwo Jima remember, more than anything, the battle's ferocity. At top, Cpl. Martin Hoge watches for snipers beside the body of a slain Japanese officer. Above, two marines use a flamethrower against dug-in defenses.

ploring a wrecked American tank.

The cigarettes from the tank were Camels and Old Golds. One soldier found something he called "chocolate," but when he bit into it he gagged and complained that it was bitter. It turned out to be chewing tobacco. That gave us a good laugh. ... One evening, after the bombardment had ceased, I went out and took a look. From the side of the road came the smell of carrion, near a bunker that had been attacked by flame throwers.

The remnants of the Japanese garrison hide in bunkers.

For about 20 days, we hid underground.

The lack of water had us at wit's end. ... There were wounded and burned soldiers inside, as well as a latrine. ... My abdomen was itching. When I looked under my thousand-stitch belt I saw fleas and other vermin crawling about.

Knowing the battle has been lost, Lieutenant Mural and his men give up. He is given a tour of Iwo Jima by his captors.

The classic shape of Mount Suribachi was greatly altered. The sight I remember most, however, was the orderly rows of countless American crosses on the beach. ... I have no word to describe them other than "countless," those white, white grave markers.

A Lasting Image



Staff Sgt. Louis R. Lowery/U.S. Marine Corps



Joe Rosenthal/Associated Press

It may be the most famous war photograph of all time. Joe Rosenthal calls it his small tribute to the marines who fought on Iwo Jima. "I see these men as being the representatives of those who went through hell to get that far," Mr. Rosenthal, now 83, said by telephone from his home in San Francisco. "My admiration for them is still with me."

But for years, there have been misunderstandings about the picture, most notably the misimpression that it was posed. This arose in part because there were two flag-raising. Mr. Rosenthal, of The Associated Press, snapped the sec-

ond flag-raising on Mount Suribachi on Feb. 23, 1945. The first, a few hours earlier, was captured by a Marine Corps photographer, Lou Lowery.

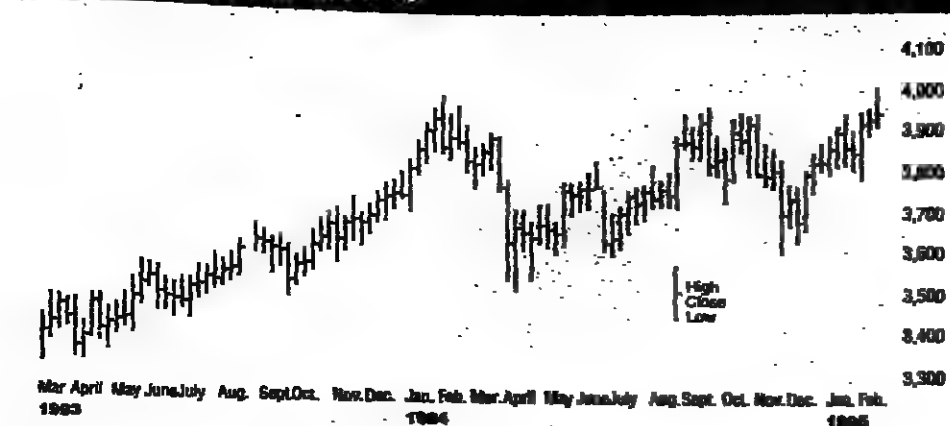
The second flag-raising was not, however, just for show. The commanders decided they needed a larger flag flown so more troops could see it. Thus, a big flag, fetched from a ship just offshore, went up. "If I'd been setting up the flag-raising," Mr. Rosenthal said, "I would have used three or four guys, not six, and made sure they turned their heads for the hometown papers — and I would have ruined it."

DAVID STOUT

150 في الامل

The Stock Markets Last Week

DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGE



MARKET DIARY

	NYSE	NASDAQ	AMEX
Advanced	1,331	2,303	362
Declined	1,316	2,201	383
Unchanged	442	889	195
Issues Traded	3,089	5,393	940
New Highs	189	301	43
New Lows	109	129	42

MARKET INDEXES

	Close	Chg	%Chg	YTD %
D. J. Indust	3,953.54	+14.47	+0.37	+3.11
D. J. Transp	1,566.81	+24.68	+1.60	+7.68
D. J. Utilis	193.71	+0.66	+0.34	+6.72
S&P 500	481.97	+0.51	+0.11	+4.94
S&P Indust	570.00	+0.95	+0.17	+4.11
NYSE Comp	261.83	+0.03	+0.01	+4.34
Nasdaq	786.97	-3.46	-0.44	+4.66
Amex	447.60	-0.25	-0.06	+3.21
Russell 2000	254.71	-0.71	-0.28	+1.74
Wilshire 5000	4,754.60	-2.20	-0.05	+4.71
Value Line	285.88	-0.49	-0.17	+3.01

INTEREST RATES

	30-Year Bonds	Municipal Bonds	Three-Month Treasury Bills
Rate	7.56	7.57	6.71
Yr. Ago	5.68	5.79	3.36
30-Year Bonds	6.15	6.15	5.65

New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE

Vol. (00)	Last Chg.
TelMex	415950 30 + 3
RJR	351491 54 + 1/2
Honan	330269 18 1/2 + 1/4
Motoris	276658 57 1/2 + 4 1/2
Glaxo	194071 20 1/2 + 1/2
Sears	169456 47 3/4 + 3/4
AmEx	165136 33 3/4 + 2
GM	163737 41 + 1 1/2
AT&T	151642 50 1/2 + 1 1/4
FordM	159224 26 1/4 + 3/4
Merck	151600 41 3/4 + 1
EMC	140868 16 1/2 + 7/8
GenEl	130054 53 1/2 + 1 1/2
Unileid	118386 17 1/2 + 1
MerTch	116790 55 1/2 + 2 1/2

PERCENTAGE GAINERS

Last	Chg.	Pct.
NWw	+14 1/4	43.5
Tremc	+24 1/2	24.7
UsarG pl	+4 1/4	19.0
PerTch	+1 1/4	14.0
StorC	+2 1/2	13.9
Tally	+1 1/4	13.9
EdisBr	+1 1/4	13.5
Cooker	+1 1/2	13.2
WelprH	+3 1/2	13.2
NatStl	+1 1/4	12.7
Amrdeis	+1 1/2	12.5
MerKeg	+1 1/2	11.9
Fichnls n	+1 1/2	11.5
RgchMa n	+1 1/2	11.5
SanFePG n	+1 1/2	11.4

PERCENTAGE LOSERS

Last	Chg.	Pct.
GrpSick n	-3 1/2	-45.3
Bufeln	-3 1/2	-29.9
GrpSsr	-4 1/2	-27.5
Hscgl	-4 1/2	-26.9
ICNPh	-1 1/2	-24.0
Corimon	-1 1/2	-24.0
Conisco	-1 1/2	-23.8
CompCr	-1 1/2	-23.2
GrpEle n	-1 1/2	-21.7
GrpCes	-1 1/2	-21.5
TrnMcoA	-1 1/2	-20.0
BorgWm	-1 1/2	-19.7
GrpD	-1 1/2	-18.2
TrnMco	-1 1/2	-18.0
ZanlthE	-1 1/2	-17.6

Nasdaq

MOST ACTIVE

Vol. (00)	Last Chg.
Indel	257857 78 1/2 + 1 1/2
MCJ	224267 19 1/2 + 1/2
Circos s	216829 33 1/2 + 1 1/2
Novell	205500 20 + 7/8
Microst	194420 60 1/2 + 1 1/2
Duast n	137275 6 + 1
NxtelCm	135061 12 + 2 1/2
AmPwC	130714 18 1/2 + 2 1/2
ApplMl	110100 45 1/2 + 1 1/2
Repap	103209 6 1/2 + 1

PERCENTAGE GAINERS

Last	Chg.	Pct.
AcresG un	+2 1/4	51.9
AmrdeCo	+2 1/2	42.0
4 D Soft	+1 1/2	40.5
latras un	+1 1/2	36.6
AcresG	+1 1/2	36.6
OneComm	+1 1/2	35.3
SKI	+1 1/2	34.0
YesClth	+1 1/2	33.3
Concept D	+1 1/2	31.0
Actel	+1 1/2	30.6

PERCENTAGE LOSERS

Last	Chg.	Pct.
ArtRep un	-6 1/2	-64.1
ArtRep pl	-1	-4 1/2
Schrt	-9	-7
CerplexOp	-7 1/2	-31.0
MicroP	-6 1/2	-27.0
TFCentor	-5 1/2	-26.2
GrnMcc n	-1 1/2	-25.8
Jackshw	-6	-25.0
TrnSpst	-6	-25.0
GrpPack	-9 1/2	-25.0

American Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE

Vol. (00)	Last Chg.
GaytC	46866 12 1/4 + 3
EchoBy	35882 9 1/2 + 1/4
Rstnt	34637 1 1/2 + 1/4
VcomB	31181 47 1/4 + 3/4
IndgCm	27160 10 1/4

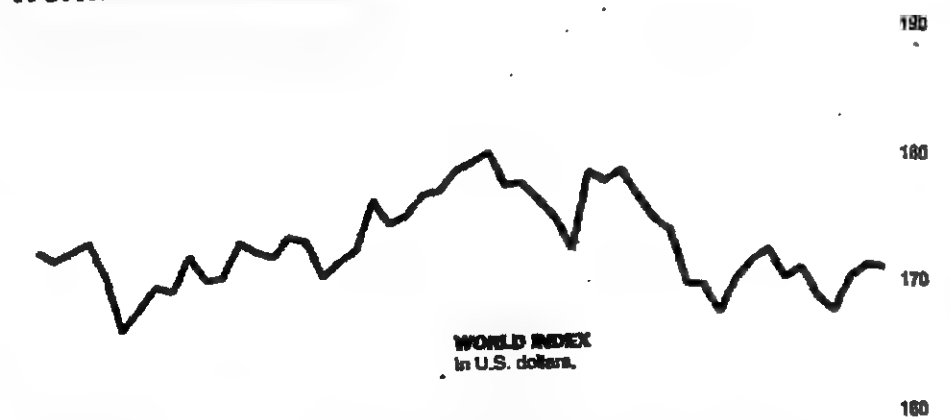
PERCENTAGE GAINERS

Last	Chg.	Pct.
GaytC	+12 1/4	32.4
IncytePh	+1 1/2	44.6
Tippery	+1 1/2	23.8
GaytC wt	+1 1/2	21.9
PrareO	+1 1/2	20.8

PERCENTAGE LOSERS

Last	Chg.	Pct.
GrpSi	-5 1/2	-46.6
InfFup wt	-4 1/2	-7 1/2
Orgnng	-1 1/2	-15.9
ShvGp B	-7 1/2	-19.3
Semich	-5 1/2	-7 1/2

World Stock Markets



Prepared by Goldman, Sachs & Co. using data derived from the FT Actuarial World Index, a measure of stock market performance. The FT Indexes are compiled jointly by The Financial Times Limited, Goldman, Sachs & Co. and NatWest Securities Ltd. in conjunction with the Institute of Actuaries and the Faculty of Actuaries.

	Index	% Chg.	Week	YTD	Dividend	YTD	Exchange	YTD
Country								
Australia	158.26	-0.4	14	-7.2	21	4.05	143.65	-2.4
Austria	177.45	5.0	1	-2.9	18	1.18	137.02	-6.9
Belgium	172.89	2.2	4	2.6	10	4.23	130.60	-1.2
Britain	194.68	-1.0	22	-0.1	17	4.26	183.14	-0.8
Canada	125.71	-0.6	18	-2.8	18	2.72	128.20	-2.5
Denmark	260.45	0.8	11	3.4	9	1.52	207.93	-0.2
Finland	187.00	-0.5	17	0.6	14	0.81	181.43	-1.9
France	164.58	-0.4	15	0.6	13	3.22	133.70	-2.4
Germany	148.81	2.0	5	-0.0	16	1.32	115.17	-0.3
Hong Kong	326.11	1.0	9	-0.0	4	3.36	193.20	2.7
Ireland	214.58	1.0	23	5.6	1	1.83	95.54	4.7
Italy	79.54	-2.3	13	-8.3	22	0.86	88.73	-10.4
Japan	143.96	-0.4	2	3.8	8	1.72	489.49	3.8
Malaysia	497.84	-1.1	24	-33.5	24	1.80	6028.06	-20.9
Mexico	941.78	-1.1	6	3.8	6	3.37	171.57	-0.1
Netherlands	225.21	1.0	7	4.0	5	4.74	61.74	5.7
New Zealand	213.61	-1.4	20	0.2	15	1.93	189.77	-3.0
Norway	351.41	2.4	3	-6.8	20	1.82	235.35	-6.1
Singapore	302.35	-0.5	16	-10.2	23	2.63	257.07	-14.3
South Africa	133.73	-0.8	19	1.3	12	4.33	131.31	-2.2
Spain	243.26	-0.9	21	5.3	2	1.56	264.54	4.0
Sweden	169.33	0.9	10	2.5	11	1.85	132.15	-1.4
Switzerland	197.41	0.1	12	5.1	3	2.86	197.41	5.1
United States								
Europe	171.98	-0.1				3.12	149.92	-0.5
Europe/Pacific	160.38	-0.1				2.08	118.21	-5.3
World	171.58	-0.1				2.38	143.91	-2.0

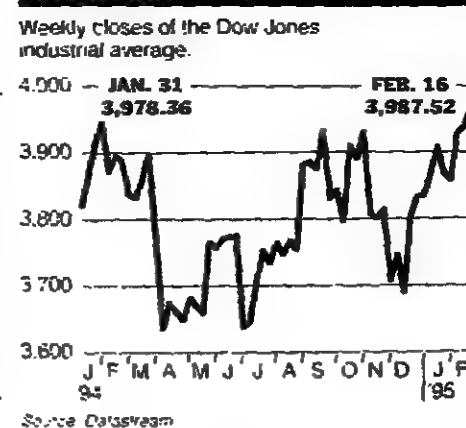
Source: Goldman, Sachs & Co. Exchange rates as of Friday's London close. © 1994 The Financial Times Ltd., Goldman, Sachs & Co. and NatWest Securities Ltd.

The Economy

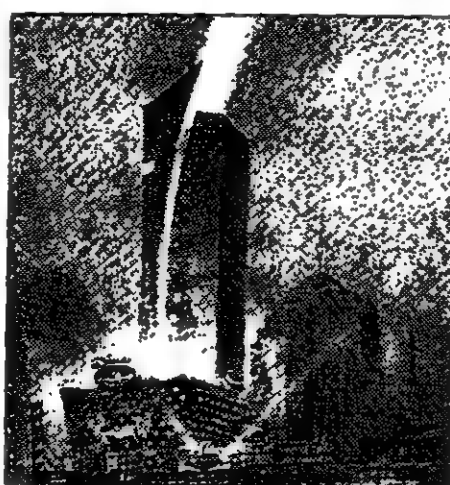
A 4,000 Dow: Close, but No Banana Split

In the scheme of things, it makes not the slightest difference whether an arbitrary market gauge known as the Dow Jones industrial average stands at 3,999 or 4,000. The homeless, and the rich man's champagne, will be just as cold. But the folks with the pin-striped calculators care deeply about round numbers, and they were all twitter last week when the Dow, after hemming and hawing for a year, neared the big Four-O-O-O. It came close just over a year ago, setting a record 3,978. But then came all those Federal Reserve rate cuts, and the debates over whether they were not enough or too much. But last week the tea leaves looked just right — steady rates, solid profits, safely slow economic growth — and the Dow charged to a new record. Two in a row, actually — but still short of 4,000 — before thinking better of it on Friday and slipping 33 points.

A NEW HIGH



Stardust on Your Pillow?



Architects must love a chance to design a building for 42d Street — anything, as they say, goes. Anything did indeed go last week, as three ideas were submitted for a hotel to be built on 42d and Eighth. One, designed by a Miami firm called Arquitectonica, evokes a comet-crashing into the city. Hmmm.

Women's Tennis, Poor but Proud



Some sponsorships would clearly be inappropriate — you wouldn't want the Beef Industry Council to back, say, the Vegetarian Roller Derby. But beyond that lies a vast gray area. For 22 years, women's tennis has had no problem with Virginia Slims. But when that link was ended last year, the tour had no sponsor. It almost had one in Tambrands, but turned down that \$10 million deal last week. Why? A question of image, it seems. Cigarettes were O.K., but Tampax, apparently, is not a product the tennis pros wanted to be associated with.

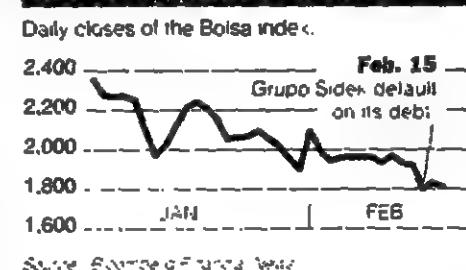
Forever Microsoft

Microsoft clearly runs most of the world. The only debates: How much of the world? And should anything be done? That latter debate is the life's work of all sorts of lawyers and Federal officials these days. The Justice Department spent years in hot antitrust pursuit, and in July reached a settlement to rein in the software giant. Then last week a Federal judge got in the act, striking down a "too tame" settlement. The Justice Department appealed, and Microsoft, once the agency's foe, joined the appeal — a sign, surely, that it had gotten a good deal.

A Shoe Drops in Mexico

It was the inevitable next act in the Mexican economy's scary drama. Big Mexican companies, like those anywhere, must perform a delicate juggling act as they borrow money to keep all the balls in the air. But the recent crisis has sent all calculations topsy-turvy; when yesterday's debt payments come due in today's vastly different world, the numbers just don't add up. They clearly didn't last week for a tourism and construction conglomerate called Grupo Sidel, which defaulted on its debt — the first big Mexican company to do so since things got messy. The markets must have had the illusion that this wouldn't happen, though, for stocks fell to a 17-month low and the peso took another beating.

A BLOW TO MEXICAN STOCKS



Class Action Against Tobacco

Tobacco companies, often sued, haven't paid a cent. That may change, and change big. Last week a judge said smokers and ex-smokers, 100 million of them, could be part of a single class action, the biggest ever.

An Island Called America

Washington now pays nearly a third of the tab for United Nations peacekeeping duties, but a bill approved by the House last week could trim that, even wipe it out. Under the bill — which now lacks the votes to survive a Clinton veto — if an American mission gets a United Nations nod, the cost of that mission is deducted from Washington's contribution. This, critics say, would bankrupt that global peacekeeping force. So, suppose Washington feels some compelling need to invade, say, Haiti. America would surely be more at peace with itself if the United Nations said it seemed like a good idea, but what would be the chance of that if the United Nations crippled itself by doing so?

Darth Vader of the Internet?

People who don't have the vaguest idea how the Internet works surely marvel at the computer whizzes who could put it together — a web that can send mountains of data winging across the land. But such awe neglects a minor point: if humans can create this beast, humans can tear it apart. That became all too clear last week with the arrest of a hacker who, by all accounts, had his way with whatever computer he felt like breaking into — stealing, for instance, at least 20,000 credit card numbers. He was caught at least partly through the efforts of another computer expert, Tsutomu Shimomura, who refused to be out-hacked.

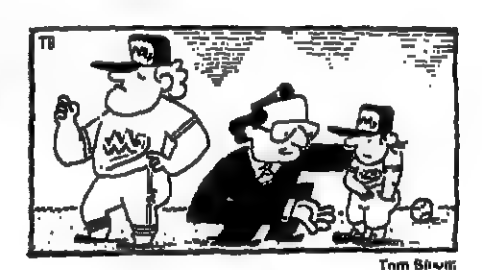


Tsutomu Shimomura

Executive Pay, Unlimited

Remember that attempt to rein in executive pay by limiting a company's tax deduction for salaries over \$1 million? According to a new study, it isn't working too well. A Towers Perrin survey says that, yes, companies want to be in official compliance — because they want to look good to shareholders. They care far less about any loss deduction. And, said David Simmons of Towers Perrin, the rule "has loopholes as big as the Grand Canyon." In other words, it's fairly easy to be in technical compliance (shareholders like that), but the real impact seems to be on how executives are paid, not how much.

Baseball's Cash Calf



Major League Baseball needs all the help it can get. It sent Medium League players off to spring training in Major uniforms last week — in hopes that fans would pay to watch them try to chew and spit like the best of them. And it even sets its sights all the way down to the Little League — no, not putting 12-year-olds in the big leagues (not yet, anyway), but charging a licensing fee if kids want to put words like Yankees or Dodgers on their uniforms. Has to be major money in that.

World Markets/Paul Lewis

Preventing the Next Peso-Style Crisis

WAS the world's currency cap napping on the beat when Mexico's peso got mugged, costing investors millions and pushing the country toward recession?

That is not quite how C. Fred Bergsten put it last week at a meeting of the Institute for International Economics, which he directs. But it is what he implied when he asked Michael Mussa, the International Monetary Fund's chief economist, why the body set up to maintain good monetary order had issued no warning on Mexico.

Mr. Mussa replied that it was "outside the bounds of acceptable behavior" for an international financial institution "to create an international financial crisis" by telling investors to shy away from Mexico.

And even if started issuing warnings, Mr. Mussa said symmetry would require the fund to do so for the rich as well as the poor and that would quickly get it into political hot water. Surely, he argued, all those well-paid economists at banks and mutual funds ought to be the whistle-blowers.

Yet in practice few did so, probably because the firms they work for were already too deeply committed to the Mexican market to welcome inconvenient news.

As Henry Kaufman, who runs his own investment firm after serving as Salomon Brothers' legendary Wall Street guru, puts it: "The objectivity of many analysts and economists has been compromised. Even those with the best intentions get caught up in the swirl of a deal."

So the hunt is on for a new early warning system to alert investors about trouble in emerging market economies, as well as a safety net to protect them against sudden speculative outflows in today's new world of volatile capital movements.

In a new study of the global debt problem, published by Mr. Bergsten's institute last week, William R. Cline suggests creating an International Bondholders Insurance Cor-

poration within the World Bank to insure up to 80 percent of government loans in emerging markets.

Not only would this make it easier for such countries to attract foreign capital, but the proportion of a loan the I.B.I.C. agreed to insure would serve as an index of a government's credit rating.

But, as Mr. Bergsten pointed out in Congressional testimony this month, the challenge of any early warning system is that it risks "triggering the very crisis one wants to avoid." He suggests tighter monitoring of vulnerable countries by a small, secret subcommittee of the I.M.F.'s executive board. This group would send its findings both to the country concerned and to the Group of Seven Finance Ministers.

The ministers could then offer financial aid to countries that cooperate but threaten to publish the subcommittee's unfavorable findings if they did not.

Mr. Bergsten suggested that such an early warning system should also be accompanied by a new \$100 billion I.M.F. lending facility to help emerging market countries

that suffer a sudden capital outflow restore confidence in their economies.

Robert Solomon, a former chief international economist at the Federal Reserve now with Washington's Brookings Institution, also favored closer monitoring of the International Monetary Fund and the creation of a new lending facility. At last week's meeting he called those steps "preferable to a return to capital controls or a slowdown in economic reform."

Today's huge capital flows were never foreseen by the fund's creators, he said, adding that given the present level of capital mobility, "crises like that experienced by Mexico can be expected to re-occur."

The I.M.F. should lift its self-imposed ban on financing large capital outflows, Mr. Solomon said, although it could still probably lend to countries suffering a reversal of capital inflows if they had a current account deficit, "which is more than likely."

Michel Camdessus, the I.M.F.'s managing director, is known to favor tighter surveillance, a new emerging economy safety net, as well as a \$35 billion increase in world reserves through a new Special Drawing Right issue that would lift the financial strength of emerging economies, especially in the former Soviet empire.

All three reforms would also increase the power and prestige of the fund which, like the World Bank, is in danger of becoming marginalized by the growth of the private capital markets that last year supplied developing economies with \$174 billion — compared with \$49 billion in 1989.

But the Group of Seven Finance Ministers strongly oppose a big Special Drawing Right issue as inflationary. Mr. Camdessus should offer to reduce his request if the ministers will give serious consideration to tighter surveillance and a new safety net for emerging economies at the April meeting of the I.M.F.'s governing interim committee in Washington.

Currency

	Last Week	Prior Week	Year Ago
Japanese Yen per Dollar	97.25	98.93	107.00
German Mark per Dollar	1.4890	1.5197	1.7545
Canadian Dollar per U.S. Dollar	1.4040	1.4013	1.3435
British Pound U.S. Dollar per British Pound	1.5815	1.5627	1.4620
Gold Republic National Bank	\$378.20	\$375.75	\$380.50
Currency: Friday NY Close			

The New York Times

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The G.O.P.'s Pro-Choice Majority

A tremor of fear ran through the Republican Party's professional ranks last week. The reason is that a majority comprised of Republicans who favor abortion, either outright or with some restrictions, is threatening to take the party back from the zealots who have dictated its reactionary, anti-constitutional positions on this issue.

G.O.P. legislators and consultants know that a feud over abortion could divide mainstream Republicans from the pro-lifers who want to use the party as a vehicle for their single-issue crusade. The result could be a party feud that blows the 1996 Presidential election.

Polls have long shown that rank-and-file Republicans roughly match the general population in their opinions about abortion. In both cases, those who support abortion without qualification and those who would like it legal but rare add up to a clear majority. Less than a third of Republicans totally oppose abortion. But Presidents Reagan and Bush were able to get their party to go along with the dictatorship of the minority in the interests of pulling in cultural and religious conservatives. Mr. Reagan and Mr. Bush soothed pro-choice Republicans with private signals that they would co-opt and contain the anti-abortion activists.

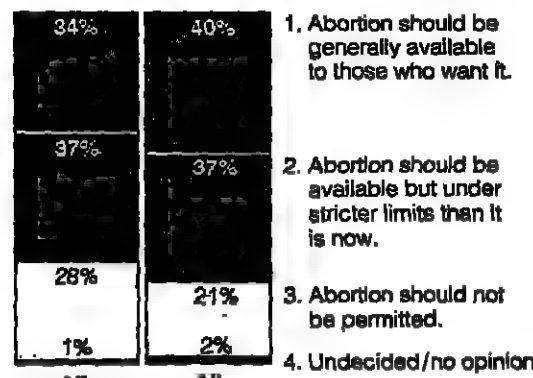
The deal began to come unwrapped at the 1992 convention. Thoughtful Republicans caught the reek of extremism in Pat Buchanan's speech. The extremism became blatant last weekend when Ralph Reed of the Christian Coalition said his group would not support the Republican ticket unless both candidates were opposed to abortion.

Mr. Reed had overplayed his hand. All week thoughtful Republicans have been asking why the ticket and the platform should be dictated by an organization with only 1.2 million members with no formal loyalty to the party. This comes at a time when a new generation of pro-choice Republican governors — Pete Wilson, Christie Whitman and Bill Weld — have demonstrated that it is possible to resist bullying on this issue. Senator Arlen Specter, eager to repair the damage done to his reputation by his interrogation of Anita Hill in the Clarence Thomas hearings, is thinking of running for President, as an explicit supporter of abortion rights.

The issue could split the party open. Senators Phil Gramm and Bob Dole are both opposed to abortion, but they would like to be politely lukewarm on the issue in the old Reagan-Bush style. That may not be possible if more moderate contend-

Republican Attitudes on Abortion

Which of these comes closest to your view?



Based on a nationwide telephone poll with 1,338 adults conducted July 1994 by The New York Times and CBS News.

ers like the big-state governors, Lamar Alexander or Senator Richard Lugar continue to drift toward the G.O.P.'s pro-choice majority.

The Republican leadership knows the party got one big break this week. The confirmation battle over Dr. Henry Foster has diverted public and press attention from the potential earthquake within the G.O.P. But whether observed or not, the fault lines are opening fast. Both Mr. Dole and Speaker Newt Gingrich are working to shove the issue aside.

They underestimate the energy of the pro-life movement. If the country is lucky, they also overestimate the passivity of mainstream Republicans. For the first time in years, there are signs that traditional Republicans are tired of following orders from a fringe element that has only lately, and selfishly, latched on to their party.

There is a silent majority in the G.O.P. That majority favors the constitutionally protected right of American women to have abortions if they so choose. This raises the prospect that while some famous Republican candidates will continue to pander, a new generation of candidates and the party's membership may prevail. By asserting their sensible support for abortion, they can reclaim the Republican heritage of defending individual liberty and constitutional principle.

Manhattan Shad Run

Those searching for harbingers of spring should disregard the photograph in last Tuesday's Times of two surf casters on a pier at Coney Island. This is simply a coastal variant of the pre-vernal mania more commonly observed in ice fishermen.

However, we can report a legitimate harbinger of unfailing reliability. The first shad roe sightings have occurred in Manhattan with the attendant quibbling in the ticket line at Citarella. The word among West Side seafood lovers is that these shad roe are from Georgia rivers.

The American shad, by alphabetical right and general nobility, occupies page one in "McClane's Field Guide to Freshwater Fishes." Therein we learn that at 55 degrees a 4-year-old sea-roving shad will "seek its natal waters."

That magic temperature will be reached in the Carolinas and eventually the Chesapeake as spring tugs its green blanket northward. The primal urge that also brings these swimmers into the Hudson and Delaware is eons older than the Republic, but the shad was an honored participant in the colonial

struggle to provide names for a new continent. Hence, Amelanchier canadensis became the shad bush because its five-petaled white flower appeared as the fish moved into New York waters. The plant's other name, service berry, derived from another springtime coincidence. The shrubs' blossoming also came as roads and trails cleared enough for circuit-riding preachers to reach remote locations.

New York fish-market patrons seem more interested in culinary than spiritual confluences. The best text for the final rites of a fine pink-orange pair of shad roe is to be found in the works of the late James Beard. As he rightly notes, to broil or parboil shad roe insults the dignity and sacrifice of this anadromous visitor. Shad roe should be simmered in butter for seven minutes on each side. No more. No less. Use a timer when cooking at home, and do not be timid about instructing unknowing restaurant chefs about the same procedure.

Mr. Beard recommended chablis or a good Meursault with the first shad roe of spring, but there is nothing wrong with champagne.

Editorial Notebook

The Kremlin Syndrome

Three years after the disintegration of the Soviet Union, Russians can find almost anything at the store, but can find out almost nothing about presidential decision making in the Kremlin. The vacuum is a source of political volatility in Moscow, and a troubling sign of undeveloped democracy in Russia.

Consider some of the conspiratorial reports circulating in Russia about President Boris Yeltsin's mishandling of the war in Chechnya:

• Mr. Yeltsin ordered the attack after his military advisers, secretly aligned with his conservative opponents, underestimated Chechen resistance to lure the President into a military and political fiasco.

• The head of Mr. Yeltsin's Kremlin security forces, vying for power with the army, pressed Mr. Yeltsin to launch the attack, hoping the army would fail.

• Mr. Yeltsin approved the offensive to demonstrate strength and enhance his popularity before seeking reelection in 1996.

• Mr. Yeltsin ordered the attack to force a political crisis in Moscow so he could justify postponing or canceling the elections.

Though there is little evidence to support the accounts, they are taken quite seriously in Russia, and who is to say any one of them is wrong? Mr. Yeltsin told Parliament last week that the Russian Government can be effective "only when it becomes open, understandable and predictable." He has not kept the pledge himself.

The towering walls of the Kremlin have shielded the councils and court machinations of czars and Communists for centuries. Mr. Yeltsin could not resist the attractions when his turn came. In "The Struggle for Russia" (Times Books), his account of the failed August 1991 coup and subsequent collapse of the Soviet Union,

Preserving the Secrets Of the Russian Court

Mr. Yeltsin explained his decision to move his office to the Kremlin compound. "The country's entire defense system is hooked up to the Kremlin, the surveillance system, all the coded messages from all over the world are sent here, and there is a security system for the buildings developed down to the tiniest detail."

As someone who struggled in Moscow to divine the political order from shards of information visible during Mikhail Gorbachev's tenure as Soviet leader, I was disappointed in a recent visit to find the Kremlin almost as opaque as the day I left, when the hammer and sickle were still flying above the ramparts. An artifact of that era is pinned to the wall of The Times's Moscow bureau, a model of Orwellian understatement issued by the Kremlin the night of April 28, 1986. "An accident has occurred at the Chernobyl atomic power plant as one of the atomic reactors was damaged. Measures are being undertaken to eliminate the consequences of the accident. Aid is being given to those affected. A government commission has been set up."

I went to a seminar the other day at the Kennan Institute in Washington, hoping the panel of American and Russian scholars would know more. But they were thoroughly befuddled by democratic Kremlin politics, and claimed no definitive information about how or why Mr. Yeltsin decided to send the army into Chechnya.

At a time when Soviet secrets are emerging from long-sealed archives, and the business of the Russian Parliament is conducted largely in the open, it is odd that Mr. Yeltsin prefers the shadows. That is one way to avoid questions about his erratic behavior, which may be the result of deteriorating health or heavy drinking. Information is the purifying force of a democracy. Perhaps that is Mr. Yeltsin's fear. PHILIP TAUBMAN

Why Business Is Paying Less for Health Care

To the Editor:

Your Feb. 14 front-page article on the cost of health care to employers told only a small part of the story. While health care costs are rising exponentially, the real reason business is paying less for health care is that employers are providing benefits for fewer people because:

(1) Most employers no longer provide benefits for dependents of employees.

(2) Employers have rearranged the workplace so that many jobs that were full-time positions with benefits are now part-time positions with no paid benefits.

(3) Employers are hiring temporary employees, who receive no benefits at all from anyone.

(4) Employers have turned many employee positions into "independent contractor" positions and have forced employees to pay for their own health and disability insurance.

(5) Most companies are downsizing and employing fewer people altogether.

Attributing the "saving" to sound business management is ridiculous. What this country really needs is not any kind of managed public or private health care but government-mandated, basic major medical insurance for all employees, full and part time. It would cost less than \$100 a month per employee to provide this coverage.

It has always been big business, not small, that has stonewalled this idea, and women and children who are the big losers. JOAN VERDI
San Francisco, Feb. 14, 1995

Medical Accounts

To the Editor:

Re your Feb. 13 news article on the financial bind of New York City's elite hospitals:

What is made plain is that there has been a failure of leadership at Columbia Presbyterian Medical

Center and other great medical centers. Top management tends to be utopian and was in sympathy with the Clinton collectivist notion of health care, and hoped to tap into it.

They did not see the fatal flaw in the health maintenance organization concept, namely that the patient and his or her doctor are not in control of medical care. The inevitable consequences are now upon them.

Health maintenance organizations, having gained control of patient populations, are taking massive amounts of money out of the health-care dollar (Oxford Health Care, for example, has gone up 10 times in stock value in less than three years) and are now making demands destructive of the quality of care, which is causing massive demoralization among the medical staff.

Each medical center, fearing now to be excluded, is lowering prices to health maintenance organizations to unsustainable levels, which will lead

to the destruction of these world-class medical centers.

Top-heavy administrative staff, made necessary to service insurance, is a major part of overhead. Here, as nationally, the administra-

tive cost of medical care exceeds 50 cents on the dollar. While this includes mundane factors like nurses spending half their time documenting insurance claims, it also includes salaries and perks at Columbia Presbyterian at the top not far from \$1 million. This is as deficits soar.

A solution to get rid of that huge administrative overhead can only occur at the national level. This is why Lieut. Gov. Betsy McCaughey of New York can only fight a holding action in trying to reduce Medicaid costs.

One plan that will cut the huge administrative cost of insurance now under consideration by the Republican leadership in Washington is the medical savings account. It will force medical fees down because people will be known to be paying with their own money. It will make Medicare and Medicaid obsolete.

If that sum, now about \$1,000 a year, is put into a tax-free medical savings account, as now it is not, it allows people to pay their medical bills easily. Keep in mind that 90 percent of the population spends less than \$1,000 a year on medical care.

If, in addition, whatever money not spent at the end of the year is allowed to remain with the individual, we now have a market mechanism whereby the patient is encouraged to spend medical dollars wisely and efficiently. He or she can accumulate large sums of money tax-free with which to pay for a heart transplant in the future. What is not spent is rolled over ultimately into an individual retirement account.

If on top of that one has extremely inexpensive, high-deductible, "super-catastrophic" insurance, most of the risk of huge medical expense disappears. For the indigent there will still be free medical care by doctors and hospitals, and community charities. SEYMOUR C. POST, M.D.
Assoc. Clinical Prof., College of Physicians & Surgeons, Columbia U.
New York, Feb. 13, 1995



Wealth Doesn't Make Moral Superiority

To the Editor:

If Bruce Ellis Fein believes what he writes about the virtues of a flat tax (letter, Feb. 12), we're in even more trouble than I thought.

Mr. Fein builds on dubious premises: that poor people are poor because they are slothful; that wealthy people have achieved their riches through hard, disciplined work; that amassed wealth is a good measure of how much "pleasure" one has given to others.

I attended Dartmouth College; many of my classmates are well on their way to six- and seven-figure incomes and tidy personal fortunes. I promise you, most did not work any harder to get where they are today than does the janitor of my building, who holds down two full-time jobs and just manages to keep his family clothed, fed and out of trouble.

My Dartmouth friends are no more disciplined or "moral" (to use a favorite word of Mr. Fein) than my janitor is. They merely happen to have been born into educated, financially comfortable families, and to have been able to go to a college that plugged them into the old-boy network. WESLEY H. CLARK
Brooklyn, Feb. 14, 1995

Flat Tax, Property Loss

To the Editor:

Not only does the flat tax create benefits for those who earn more than \$200,000, but it also creates extra benefits for those in low-cost states.

For example, Texans pay no state income tax and therefore lose no deduction under the flat-tax scenario. Their house costs are similarly lower than those in New York or California; hence, their interest deductions and their real estate tax deductions are less than those in New York, California and elsewhere.

And when those in New York, California and other high-cost states lose their interest and real estate deductions, the value of their properties will sink. So Texans will be wealthier. New Yorkers and Californians will be poorer. JERRY STEINMAN
West Nyack, N.Y., Feb. 12, 1995

Flawed History Standards Must Go

To the Editor:

Re "Maligning the History Standards" (editorial, Feb. 13):

The problem with the proposed national history standards is not as you suggest, that "liberal bias creeps into, perhaps, a couple dozen of the 2,600 sample lessons."

No — the problem is bias, exclusion and just plain bad history, on practically every page of both the United States and the world history standards.

Democrats as well as Republicans/liberals as well as conservatives have condemned the University of California-Los Angeles standards.

Albert Shanker, president of the American Federation of Teachers (a Democrat) complained, at a recent meeting at the Brookings Institution, that America may be the first nation to teach a history that "leaves its children feeling negative about their own country."

Senator Joseph Lieberman of Connecticut (a Democrat) stated in the Senate debate on the history standards that they "put our children at risk of not being fairly and broadly educated."

Senator Jeff Bingaman of New

Mexico (a Democrat) declared in the same debate that he had "no disagreement" with the "substance" of Senator Lieberman's criticism.

To imply, as the standards do, that American history is mainly the story of oppression is not "liberal"; it is senseless and, worst of all, historically inaccurate.

On Jan. 18 the United States Senate condemned the standards overwhelmingly 99 to 1. Since the liberal Senators Edward M. Kennedy, Paul D. Wellstone, Barbara Boxer and Carol Moseley-Braun joined in the condemnation of the University of California-Los Angeles standards, it is clear that the issue is not "liberal" versus "conservative" but objectivity versus bias.

You state, "most of what annoys conservatives can be remediated." Wrong.

What annoys fair-minded people, including liberals and conservatives, cannot be fixed by revising a fundamentally flawed document. U.C.L.A.'s history standards must go. JOHN FONTE
Executive Director, Committee to Review National Standards
Washington, Feb. 14, 1995

Lift F.D.A. Roadblock on Experimental Drugs

To the Editor:

As you note in "F.D.A. Becomes Target of Empowered Groups" (news article, Feb. 12), the future makeup of the Food and Drug Administration is very much in doubt.

There's no question reform is needed for a bureaucracy that often has kept life-saving innovations buried in a bureaucratic abyss. How far Congress goes in reforming the agency is a question open to debate.

In the meantime, I have proposed opening up the F.D.A. on one ground: allowing the terminally ill to use experimental pharmaceutical drugs.

I don't believe the Food and Drug Administration, or any Federal agency, should have the right to tell a terminally ill patient that a potentially life-saving experimental pharmaceutical drug is off-limits. It is

arrogant and tragic that the Federal Government would remove any hope for terminally ill patients.

Before my brother died of cancer in 1979, I found it incredible that he was not allowed to take experimental pharmaceuticals because of a concern over the side effects. It made no sense that while he was dying, faceless bureaucrats in Washington worried about the side effects of a pharmaceutical drug.

Terminally ill Americans should be allowed to assume risks with experimental pharmaceutical drugs, especially when there is nothing to lose and maybe everything to gain. It is a decision best left to the patient, family and physician, not the food and drug agency. CONNIE MACK
U.S. Senator from Florida
Washington, Feb. 15, 1995

Fulbright Provided Footnote in Career of First Woman Senator

To the Editor:

Your obituary of J. William Fulbright (front page, Feb. 10) made mention of his victory in 1944 in a four-person Arkansas Democratic primary for the United States Senate. What you didn't report is the most interesting part of the historical event.

One of the candidates defeated by Mr. Fulbright was the incumbent United States Senator, Hattie Wyatt Caraway, the first woman ever elected to the Senate.

In 1930 Senator Thaddeus H. Caraway of Arkansas died in office. Gov. Harvey Parnell, in honor of his memory, appointed Mr. Caraway's wife, Hattie, to complete the one

year left in the Senator's term. In 1932 to everyone's surprise, she decided to run for a full six-year term. She was running last against a field of five men when on Aug. 1, 1931, Senator Huey Long of Louisiana roared into Arkansas accompanied by an entourage that included two trucks wired with loudspeakers and rooftop platforms for makeshift speaker stands, and four vans carrying campaign literature.

Senator Long was a fabulous campaigner who appealed to his listeners' chivalry ("We're here to pull a little woman's neck") and provincial pride ("Oh, if you defeat her, the big metropolitan papers will... say that the electorate of Arkansas is unenlightened and... if you'll cut your throat for them, they will drink your blood").

When Senator Long left the state one week later, he and Hattie Caraway had traveled 2,000 miles and had personally reached 200,000 people. Hattie Caraway won almost as many votes as her five opponents combined and carried 61 of Arkansas' 75 counties.

In 1938, with endorsements from President Franklin D. Roosevelt, organized labor, veterans' and women's groups, she narrowly defeated Representative John McClellan (whose slogan was "Arkansas needs another man in the Senate").

Senator Caraway ran again in 1944 and was defeated in the primary by Mr. Fulbright in his first senatorial campaign. STANLEY TURKEL
New York, Feb. 14, 1995

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Foreign Affairs
THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

Dissing The World

WASHINGTON
Reading over the Republican foreign policy bill that passed the House last week, I realized that on domestic policy the Republicans have a vision and on foreign policy they have graffiti. Republicans backing this bill, which is the foreign policy component of their Contract With America, really don't need to pass a law to get their point across. All they need is a can of spray paint and a blank wall of the United Nations so they can scrawl exactly what's on their minds: "Get Lost World. Newt Was Here."

This bill, unfortunately, is typical of the quality of Republican foreign policy thinking today. It is drive-by foreign policy. Shout whatever's on your mind as you drive by the White House and then hit the gas before you have to deal with the implications.

The reason the Republicans have a foreign policy of one-liners is because they are deeply conflicted. They want to use foreign policy the way they always used it during the cold war — to assert that they are the party of strength, not the Democrats. But they also want to appeal to the nationalist, isolationist impulses in the country, so they don't want to pay for that strength with money or commitments. The result is the sort of muddled-headed thinking of Republican Representative Dana Rohrabacher, who insisted the foreign policy bill "is not about isolationism. This is about America-comes-first policies."

Ohhh, now I understand. The House Republican bill called for increasing military spending on Star Wars anti-missile defenses (this part was thankfully defeated) so the U.S. would have more useless Nintendo technology to fight the least likely of wars, while restricting the President's ability to dispatch

The G.O.P.'s so-called foreign policy.

troops abroad to fight the most likely of wars, while cutting aid to the U.N. so that peacekeepers from other countries won't have the funding to deal with the wars we don't want to fight, while insuring that we will have to deal with all those messy wars alone because the bill forbids U.S. troops from being put under any foreign command. While they were at it, the Republicans also extended NATO membership to Poland, Hungary, Slovakia and the Czech Republic, but forgot to mention that this means committing U.S. troops to defend all of them as well.

Connect those dots and you have the Republican foreign policy.

The House Republicans don't seem to have noticed that today's U.N. is not the U.N. of the 1970's, when the Soviets and their pals could pass a resolution that the world was flat. Today, the U.N. is us. We thoroughly dominate it. It blesses what we want, like Haiti, and it condemns whom we want, like the Libyans.

The problem with the U.N. today is not that it is too strong, but that it is too weak. It lacks the resources (and management) to do the dirty jobs that we want done but don't want to do ourselves. Now is not the time to weaken it further. If the Republicans are saying that the U.N. should be better managed, I couldn't agree more; but if they are saying that it is useless and we should gut it further, they will rue the day.

"Maybe their problem with the U.N. is that there are just too many foreigners there," mused U.N. Ambassador Madeleine Albright, "but that really can't be helped."

But the Clinton Administration contributed to this confusion. One reason the U.N. has been so discredited is because Clinton officials frequently used it as a scapegoat. When their Somalia policy went over a cliff, they blamed the U.N., even though all the controversial military operations in Somalia were directed exclusively by the Pentagon. Nevertheless, Clinton officials hid behind excuses like "The U.N. made me do it," or "Boutros Ghali ate my homework."

The Clinton team is compounding the confusion thanks to the love-in that Secretary of State Warren Christopher is conducting with Jesse Helms, head of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. A day doesn't go by without reading about how Chris and Jesse are getting along so well. This does not warm my heart. Chris, wake up! Jesse is using you to legitimize his plans to end foreign aid and development assistance. You think you can appease him and save yourself some grief. You can't, and you shouldn't. Jesse is a mean-spirited isolationist, with no sense of America's role in the world. By cozying up with him you are blurring the fundamental differences between him and the internationalists. This is a time for drawing lines, not fudging them.



By Jeff Stein

FREDERICKSBURG, Va.
In 1983, an Army intelligence officer made a desperate call to David Lykken, a psychology professor at the University of Minnesota and expert on polygraphs. The officer said that he had just flunked two routine lie detector tests but that he hadn't done anything illegal, and wanted to know if Mr. Lykken had

any advice on beating the machine. Sure, the professor said, offering a few suggestions involving altering the body's breathing rate and blood pressure at strategic times. The officer passed the next test easily. "The only hard part was learning how to keep a straight face," he later told Mr. Lykken.

Three years later, at the start of his career as a Russian mole, Aldrich Ames passed a Central Intelligence Agency lie detector test. In 1991, he passed another, even though

he was on the agency's list of suspected moles and living at a level far above his \$70,000 Government salary. Last summer, Dennis DeConcini, then chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, visited Mr. Ames in jail and asked how he passed the exams. "Well," Mr. Ames replied, "they don't work."

Well, no kidding. But tell that to the C.I.A. Astonishingly, the security experts at Langley, Va., and in the Pentagon still use the test Mr. Ames passed with no sweat, the Control

Question Test. The F.B.I. has just started screening its applicants and employees with it. "Polygraphs are little more accurate than flipping a coin," says Dr. Lykken.

So why does the Government persist in using tests that don't work? Critics say it has to do with the millions of dollars and thousands of Government jobs invested in such testing.

There was another clue in the November 1993 issue of the International Journal of Psychophysiology, the professional journal of polygraphers. The article, which argues that the Control Question Test is a disaster, was credited to John J. Furedy, a psychologist at the University of Toronto. But a footnote explains that he had a co-author, Drew C. Richardson, an F.B.I. supervisor with a Ph.D. in physiology. The F.B.I. forced Mr. Richardson to remove his byline from the piece.

You'd think the F.B.I. would want to heed what Mr. Richardson, its only polygrapher with a doctorate, has discovered about the holes in its security screen. Instead, it has transferred him out of the polygraph unit and forbidden him to speak publicly on the issue. Thus the Congressional Select Intelligence Committee and the Joint Security Commission, the Government bodies that have been staring at the tea leaves at the bottom of the Aldrich Ames case, have not had the benefit of his wisdom.

Last year, however, Mr. Richardson did say at a conference of polygraph experts that he had successfully taught his 10-year-old son the techniques to beat the Control Question Test.

"It's a fine instrument for interrogation if you already have strong evidence of someone's guilt," Dr. Furedy told me. But as a trap to catch moles randomly, he described it as "astrology," "magic," "wishful thinking" and "a lousy way of finding out if somebody is a double agent."

He said the problem stems from ignoring that the polygraph isn't

really a standardized test. It depends on the skills of its operator: a polygrapher interprets the subject's answers and alters his questions accordingly. Some operators are better than others.

Is the F.B.I.'s new test an improvement? Not according to Lawrence A. Farwell, a former C.I.A. consultant now at the faculty at Harvard Medical School, who wrote that "if all of the hostile intelligence agencies in the world had put their heads together, they could not have come up with a program better designed to produce future Ames cases than this new F.B.I. polygraph."

What should be done? First, the Pentagon should be made to release

Cheating is easy (ask Aldrich Ames).

the polygraph study it did in the late 80's, which showed the tests to be useless in screening for moles. The report was quickly suppressed. Then the F.B.I.'s polygraph chief, David Murphy, should be asked to back up his questionable claims in Congress that F.B.I. polygraphers could have fished Aldrich Ames from the dark.

Finally, the intelligence agencies should drop their touching concern about the civil rights of their officers and start scrutinizing the bank balances and tax returns of all employees with access to secrets. That is a lot fairer than subjecting them to polygraphs, which can demean the innocent and free the guilty.

Jeff Stein, a former Army intelligence officer, is author of "A Murder in Wartime: The Untold Spy Story that Changed the Course of the Vietnam War."

Two Fathers in China

By Bao Pu

China's paramount leader, Deng Xiaoping, is 90 years old and ailing, and the nation seems about to fall once again into political uncertainty. As Mr. Deng's daughter Deng Rong travels around the United States publicizing her new biography of him, she may try to set the tone of his obituaries, glorifying him as a heroic figure responsible for China's economic reforms.

Whatever she thinks of her father, I will remember what he did to mine. My father, Bao Tong, has been imprisoned in China for nearly six years because back in 1989, he and Zhao Ziyang, then the Communist Party chief, represented in the Government a sympathetic view and a more humane approach to the students demonstrating in Beijing.

Their ideas on political reform represented a threat to the old guard in the government. When Mr. Deng decided in the spring of 1989 to oust Mr. Zhao and imprison Bao Tong, he

Bao Pu, a computer analyst in New York, is a member of the executive committee of Human Rights in China.

created convenient scapegoats for the unrest then roiling the country, and he satisfied the complaints of the hard-liners about the reforms. Inside the Chinese Government today, the idea of respect for individual lives stays imprisoned, just as my father does.

Mr. Deng's rule has been characterized by a total disregard for the rights of individuals and lack of re-

Hers lies dying, revered as a hero. Mine wastes away in jail.

spect for the rule of law. The crushing of the peaceful 1989 student demonstrations centered on Tiananmen Square in Beijing, despite the constitutionally guaranteed rights of freedom of speech and assembly, was only one instance.

The regime continues to uphold a discredited ideology and enforce political order with coercion, while the

new-found economic freedom has brought with it an overwhelming wave of acquisitiveness. Since prospects are best for people with connections, those with political power, like Deng Rong and her siblings, are among the richest.

Is the economic boom due to the brilliance of the Chinese leadership or to Deng Xiaoping? Until 15 years ago this Government managed the economy and controlled individual lives in unprecedented depth and detail. This policy led the nation into numerous economic catastrophes.

The subsequent economic reforms have been so successful partly because the past policies were so dreadful. The present boom is largely due to the release of the suppressed natural economic energy of the people. Mr. Deng may get credit for initiating economic reforms, but it is the Chinese people with their new-found freedom who have improved their own lives.

Even before his death, Mr. Deng is being praised like an emperor of dynasties past. But it is not fair to use his contributions to the economy to acquit him of responsibility for the killing and jailing of innocent people.

Journal
FRANK RICH

A Dropout Returns

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.
A benevolent ruler is felled by a mysterious illness and is widely rumored to be mad — then returns to power months later none the worse for wear. While this happens to be the plot of Alan Bennett's "The Madness of King George," it is also the true story of Neil Rudenstine, the president of Harvard.

Suffering from "severe fatigue and exhaustion of unknown origin," Mr. Rudenstine abruptly vacated the most visible job in American higher education in November, setting off both rumors about his mental state and a national reassessment of the role of university presidents in a stressful age. During his absence, The Wall Street Journal questioned his ability to pass Management 101 at Harvard's own Business School. The Harvard Crimson described him as "a grind," with "few grand accomplishments to show for his hard work" during his three-year tenure.

But Mr. Rudenstine is back, defending his record and saying the only ailment he had was indeed ex-

Neil Rudenstine, back at Harvard.

haustion. On Thursday he officially returns to his office. Last Thursday I visited him at home here, in the forbidding mansion, well removed from the campus, where Harvard has safely ensconced its presidents since tear gas flooded Harvard Yard in the late 1960's.

Wearing a terminally Ivy blazer without a tie, as well as a deep tan picked up in the Caribbean, Mr. Rudenstine looks far too young and fit for someone who just celebrated his 60th birthday. When he describes himself as "very healthy" and his mind as "clicking along," the protestations sound redundant.

Nor has he been much chastened by his sabbatical. Though others may have seen his flameout as a sign that a university president can no longer be all things to all constituencies — from a high-powered C.E.O. to an avuncular scholar-administrator to a national intellectual force — Mr. Rudenstine disagrees.

He still believes the presidency of Harvard is a doable job, and one primarily concerned with the uni-

versity's educational mission, even at a time when he must spearhead an unprecedented \$2.1 billion fundraising drive mandating the raising of \$1 million a day. Though he will be delegating some duties to others, he will not disown the operating style that drives him to write staggering numbers of handwritten notes and play a hands-on role in what some critics feel is academic minutiae. His aim "is to be more efficient without being less personal."

Mr. Rudenstine's efficiency does not extend to being on-line. He doesn't use a computer. Which is what's both appealing and worrisome about him. Like George III, both he and the kingdom he runs may be straddling a fault line of perilous historical change.

He sees the crisis as coming from without, not within. Should the 104th Congress cut Federal student aid, he says, it will be "the first major reversal in more than a century" of the goal of making higher education affordable to "all students of talent and motivation from all backgrounds." (Mr. Rudenstine himself was a scholarship student.) Should cuts in research funding follow, so will a decline in "the quality and capacity of the human capital that's actually out there leading and running our society."

But can a Harvard president do anything about it? Mr. Rudenstine says he will speak out in Washington, but realistically adds that "religious colleges" and what he calls "small colleges" — Kennesaw State, perhaps — may make more of a political difference than the culturally elite Harvard right now. Gone are the days when a Harvard president like James B. Conant could command the attention of the nation. Mr. Rudenstine says he must not only compete with far more university voices than Conant did in the 1930's but with a cacophonous society mirroring talk radio.

Besides, he adds, we now live in an era where so much of "the action" has shifted to the economic and political arenas that "education itself has fallen down in terms of the nation's priorities." And if education is not a high American priority, university presidents are not about to be "high on the list of what the nation listens to."

That Mr. Rudenstine is now strong enough to make himself heard is beyond question. Whether anyone listens or not will tell us more about the country's long-term health than it does about his own.

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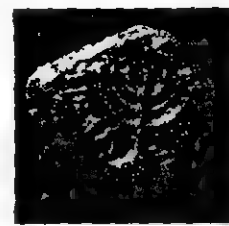
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A Women's Work is (Sometimes) Done

Feminist art of the 1970's is on display again, looking exactly the same and completely different.

By M.G. Lord

It all began in the "Womb Room" — my conversion to feminist art, that is. Like many women of my generation — too young or too out-of-it to have paid attention to what our older sisters stirred up in the 1970's — I harbored prejudices against the art of the early women's movement. It seemed embarrassing, preoccupied with bodily fluids and occasionally so bloody that it might have been executed at the scene of a traffic accident. Paradoxically, much of it also seemed bloodless — encumbered with so much theory that all the red paint in the world couldn't make it come alive. And it was old news; after 25 years, who cared?

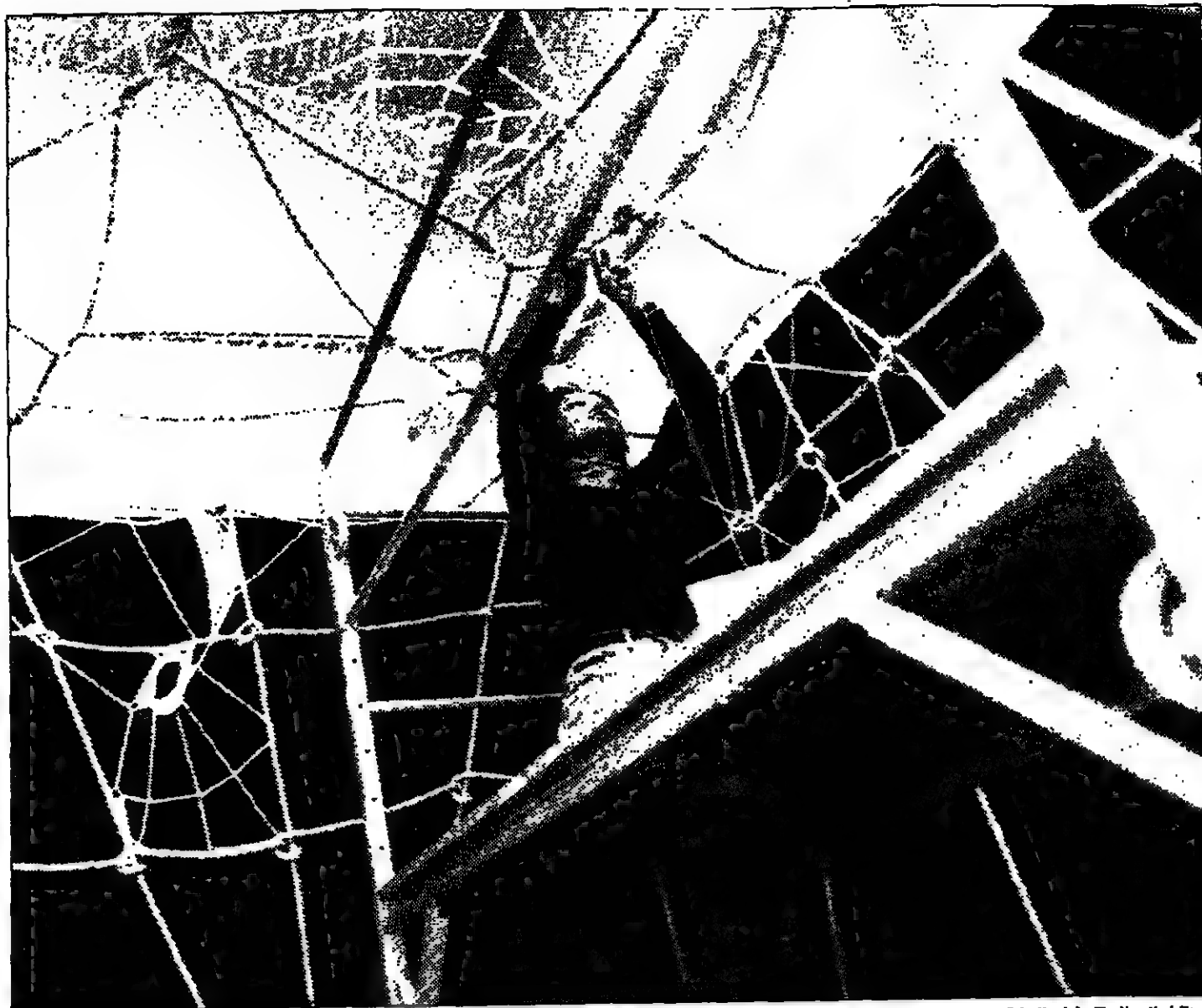
But that was before I experienced the "Womb Room," a category-defying work now at the Bronx Museum of the Arts, 1040 Grand Concourse, in a show called "Division of Labor: Women's Work in Contemporary Art." The exhibition, which opened on Friday and runs through June 11, presents more than 50 works by 35 artists.

From a distance, the "Womb Room," which was tamely titled "Crocheted Environment" when Faith Wilding made it in 1972, looks like a giant free-form tea cozy. It consists of a rope web filled with contrasting crochet patterns. It is at once a shelter and a craft item, a linking of the male domain of architecture with the female world of needlework.

But one cannot appreciate its power until one stands inside it. Close-up, the yarn and cord, knotted in a rough pattern of bumps and gaps, resemble a wall of cells in the body. The viewer feels enveloped in an organic space — eerily, disconcertingly in utero. Or that was how I felt watching Ms. Wilding, swathed in a flea-market muffler not of her own knitting, assemble the structure in the unheated museum a week before the show's opening.

Lydia Yee, the staff curator who organized "Division of Labor," said the show

M.G. Lord is the author of "Forever Barbie: The Unauthorized Biography of a Real Doll."



Faith Wilding crocheting the "Womb Room" installation at the Bronx Museum of the Arts—A capacity to disturb.

"deals with many divisions: the social division of work roles based on race, gender and class, the different ways female and male artists approach art making, and the distinction between so-called high art and applied art." These were also the concerns of feminist art in the 70's. And although the show features many pieces from the 80's and 90's, Ms. Yee dares to place the new work in the context of the old, exhibiting pieces that because of their art-world unavailability have spent nearly 25 years under wraps.

The "Womb Room" was originally part of "Womanhouse," the legendary 1972 exhibition mounted in an abandoned Hollywood mansion by Judy Chicago, Miriam Schapiro and participants in the Feminist Art Pro-

gram, which Ms. Schapiro and Ms. Chicago founded at the California Institute of the Arts in 1971. To look at recent work, Bronx Museum visitors must walk through a partial reconstruction of "Womanhouse," which, after its long absence from public view, has acquired the naughty fascination of the forbidden.

In the 80's, when theory was all the rage, feminist artists who used traditional women's crafts to comment on the condition of women were tarred as "essentialist" and excluded from exhibitions. "There was a retreat from the original aims of the feminist art movement and a marginalization of those of us who had pioneered them," Ms. Chicago explained.

Norma Broude, the author, with Mary D. Garrard, of the 1984 book "The Power of Feminist Art: The American Movement of the 1970's, History and Impact," said, "The movement was literally written out of history, when it wasn't being denigrated." Ms. Broude and Ms. Garrard attribute the renewed interest in feminist art to young women who missed it the first time around.

Yet the revival cannot exactly be described as full-fledged. Big studies like "The Power of Feminist Art" are usually accompanied by major exhibitions, but, because no museum was willing to mount one, the book was published without a linked show.

The years in storage, however, have neither eroded the contents nor diminished the power of "Womanhouse." A visual joke in

Miriam Schapiro's and Sherry Brody's miniature "Dollhouse" anticipates the 80's feminist obsession with the so-called "male gaze," which objectifies women. In a studio atop the house, a nude male model awaits the objectifying gaze of a female artist.

Nor has Ms. Chicago's installation "Menstruation Bathroom" lost its capacity to disturb — though it is far from an exact replica of the original. "Lydia Yee calls me up and says, 'Do we have to get all the same feminine hygiene products?'" Ms. Chicago explained. "Well, no, it's not a museum of menstruation, but there has been a major change in the size and shape of Kotex and Tampax since that time."

Two decades have also altered the place of women's crafts in society. When Faith Wilding was growing up, she associated needlework with tradition and "enforced femininity." But for many of today's students, whose liberated mothers did not teach them crafts, needlework is a subversive medium.

"My students are begging me to teach them crocheting, embroidery and knitting," said Ms. Wilding, who teaches painting at Cooper Union. "It's a rebellion against what's taught in art school — a polemic about hand art in contrast to computer work. Men in particular are asking me. But then, men have always ripped off women's activities and gotten famous from them, so I'm not going to teach them."

Still, many men have learned, including several who are represented in the Bronx Museum show. They include Jim Isermann, who uses rug-hooking techniques in his shag paintings; Michael Cummings, whose narrative quilts tell political stories, and Charles Ledray, who stitches Barbie-doll-size clothes into soft sculptures.

Even the most resourceful men, however, cannot comment autobiographically on motherhood — a theme that until the feminist art of the 70's had not been widely explored. "Division of Labor" spotlights two ground-breaking interpretations of motherhood by mothers: Miriam Schapiro's "Kilt Baby Kit," a hand-knit, featureless, diapered blob inauspiciously emblazoned with the message "The Baby Is Dead," and part of Mary Kelly's "Post Partum Document," a work that includes her son's diaper liners.

Ms. Kelly made a point of keeping pictures of herself and her son out of the work so that its message about mother-child relations would be universal. Still, one wonders what has become of her infant collaborator, now in his 20's: Is he an investment banker?

"No," she said. "He's an artist and a photographer. He asked me to pose for some of his photographs, which of course I couldn't refuse, could I?"

FILM

Quiet Please, Birds Nesting

By PHILLIP W. D. MARTIN

In the recent film "Far From Home: The Adventures of Yellow Dog," a teen-age boy and his Labrador retriever struggle to survive in the wilderness of the Pacific Northwest without violating a single tree, branch or wayward twig. This boy-dog adventure was shot amid the unspoiled splendor of Vancouver Island, British Columbia. Not coincidentally, it is there, and all along the Pacific Coast, that environmentalists have been locked in battle with wealthy lumber barons for control of the land and its resources.

On outdoor film locations — from the sands of Arizona (where "Star Gate" was filmed) to the wilderness of Utah (where "City Slickers II" was made) to the concrete of Burbank — Hollywood studios are becoming more environmentally conscious. "Far From Home," for example, took special pains with a scene in which the boy and his dog must cross a 110-foot-long log that spans a deep gorge. Rather than transport an actual stripped tree from one of the nearby Northwest states, where logging is commonplace, the film makers built a replica of a log and hired a Russian structural engineer to position it over the gorge and remove it after the shot was finished, being careful not to harm the surrounding area.

For critics of the industry's traditional "make a movie at any cost" philosophy that allowed the creation of scorched-earth classics like "Apocalypse Now," the new-found respect for fragile ecosystems and nesting birds, which began in the late 1980's, is refreshing. But some environmentalists are not convinced that big studios are concerned about the larger global picture. Other groups, including local film commissions, complain that environmentalists have gone too far in setting standards for movie making.

The farther one gets from the studios, geographically, the more temptation there may be to disregard environmental harm. In her book "Notes About the Making of 'Apocalypse Now,'" Eleanor Coppola described the damages that her husband, Francis Ford Coppola, inflicted on the Philippines when he made his \$40 million film: burning rubber tires to generate smoke and calling

Phillip W. D. Martin is a commentator for "Morning Edition" on National Public Radio.

for countless explosions. "They'll drop canisters that look like napalm, and special effects will set off a huge fire in the palm trees using thousands of gallons of fuel," she wrote. "Twelve hundred gallons of gasoline went up in a minute and a half." That was in 1978, widely considered to be the bad old days.

Hollywood studios are becoming naturalists. Sometimes.

But recent years have had their guilty parties as well. The Castle Rock Entertainment film "City Slickers II," for example, is regarded by some environmentalists in Utah as a prime example of destructive movie making. On Oct. 3, 1993, a Utah Bureau of Land Management ranger cited a Castle Rock location manager for ordering the unauthorized construction of a road in a protected wilderness area near the town of Moab. A written bureau report described the Castle Rock representative as "mostly indifferent to B.L.M. guidelines and concerns," and the ranger recommended that the film company be denied permits in the future.

And that was just the beginning of problems, says Scott Groene, a staff lawyer for the Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance. "They also dumped contaminated water into a drainage," he says. "And after they did this stampede scene in one of our wilderness areas, the place was so trampled they had to scrape off the top soil in a land that received very little precipitation." (Representatives of Castle Rock declined to comment on the matter.)

"Geronimo," a western from Columbia Pictures, was filmed in the same area that year — and with similar results. "The problem with 'Geronimo' is that they bulldozed an archeological site," Mr. Groene says. "It was actually flagged, and a guy drove a front-end loader over it anyway. It was in the range of 800 years old."

"We don't want to stop the film industry," he adds. "We just want them to do it right." (Representatives of Columbia also declined to comment on the matter.)

But the film industry, and those in its corner, say environmentalists do

want to stop movie making, or at least slow it down.

"The thing I have experienced with environmentalists is this attitude of no compromise," says Bette Stanton, executive director of the Moab to Monument Valley Film Commission, one of America's oldest film commissions. "You can't go to the bargaining table with someone like that. Film companies are under more restrictions and under a microscope because of the pressures from Scott Groene and the environmental groups they have here."

Lisa Rawlins, vice president of Warner Brothers studio and production affairs, who arranged location sites for last year's "Maverick" in southern Utah, says she was caught in the middle of such a conflict. "Maverick" was to be filmed in a proposed wilderness area, she says; the film makers were allowed access because it was not yet officially protected. But, she says, "the environmentalists said they would protect it at all costs and put up a big fight." She eventually got her permits but only after a long battle.

Arranging locations for "Free Willy II," this summer's sequel to the popular save-the-whale movie, was less complicated, Ms. Rawlins says, because "we first went up and met with environmental groups to see how we could meet their concerns and let them know we were not going to make any changes to the area."

Warner Brothers followed similar procedures in filming the forthcoming "Outbreak" in northern California. The film, which stars Dustin Hoffman and Morgan Freeman, was rushed into production to beat a similar script then in development.

"We had to be careful going in with the highway shots because we had nesting birds in the area," Ms. Rawlins says, "and we had a helicopter shot we had to be very careful with. We rerouted the shot so that we stayed clear of the area."

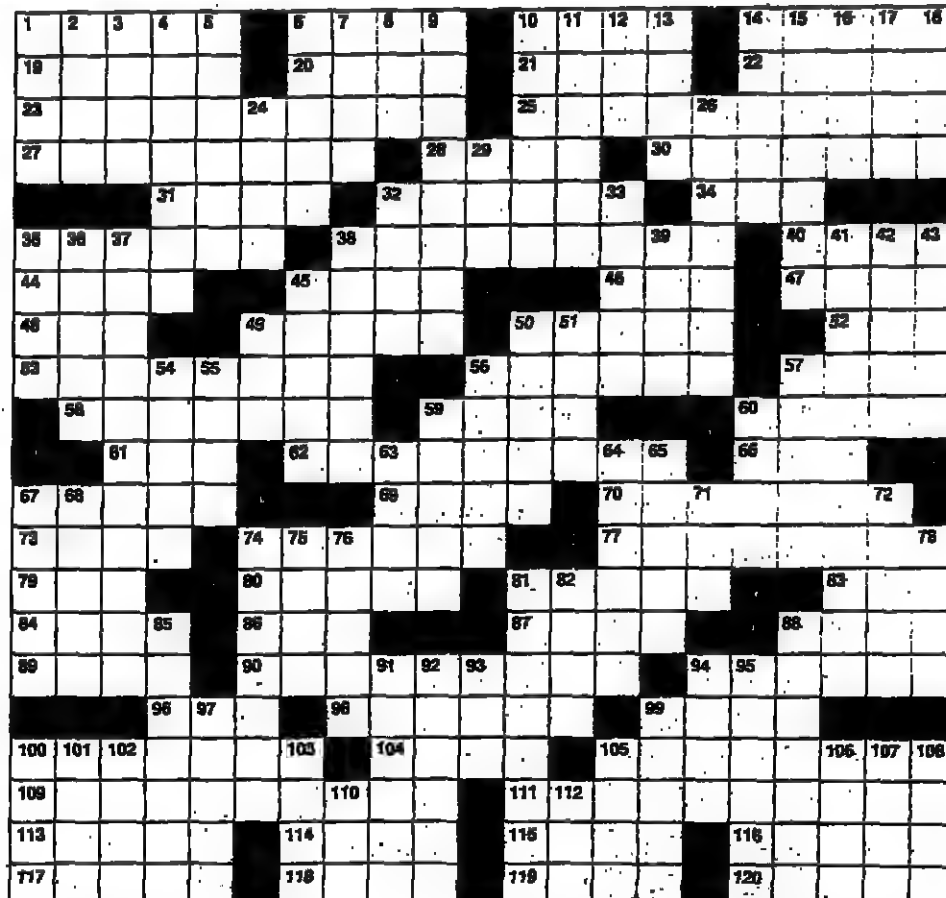
Because of its new consciousness about social issues, the film industry is sensitive not only to the abuse of animals but also to the abuse of trees, grass, coral reefs and deserts. And this sensitivity is possible because modern technology offers alternatives. If real, the burning of New Orleans's famous Oak Alley plantation in "Interview With the Vampire" would have contributed — albeit ever so slightly — to the depletion of the ozone layer. But the fire was created by adding digital flames to a house equipped with nothing more than a little smoke and very bright lights.

TWOVERS

BY ALFIO MICCI / EDITED BY WILL SHORTZ

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- 117 Six Felipe
- 118 It's an imposition
- 119 Chip, maybe
- 120 Veers

- 24 Dark blue
- 26 Wrecks
- 29 Sash for Cho-Cho-San
- 32 Air
- 33 Was incumbent
- 35 Big guns, for short
- 36 "The Country Girl" playwright
- 37 Adventurer with Robin
- 38 Stately dance
- 39 It's hard to believe
- 41 Fusses
- 42 With force
- 43 Shone
- 45 Indian water pot
- 49 Japanese yes
- 50 Volume units
- 51 Lock
- 54 Grumble
- 55 Biggest stars, briefly
- 56 "One for My Baby" singer
- 57 1993 Holly Hunter film, with "The"
- 58 Abaci
- 60 Lou Gehrig's number
- 63 "Three men in —"
- 64 Dodges
- 65 Less frenetic
- 67 Like clock chimes
- 68 Saint Theresa's birthplace
- 71 Box-Abbr.

- 72 Activist Bobby
- 74 Train
- 75 Grp. behind Magellan
- 76 Chaparon
- 78 Historian Russell and others
- 81 "Crimes and Misdemeanors" star
- 82 Moon valley
- 85 Ward
- 88 Anguish
- 91 "Mysterious" place
- 92 Comedian Russell
- 93 First degrees
- 94 Tennessee players
- 95 Ukases
- 97 Local screens
- 99 Ship in a 1951 best seller
- 100 Emulsifying agent
- 101 Former Philly mayor Wilson
- 102 British exclamation
- 103 Missed the mark
- 105 Houlihan portrayer
- 106 Pianist Claudio
- 107 Made tracks
- 108 Greece, to modern Greeks
- 110 Terre Haute sch.
- 112 Many lifetimes

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

CASE ADAMS PAAB POKE
NOLA MODEL STINGE ONTY
PIAS PUANO PENTR LOSE
PAVENINTEPUCIUCIUCES
BERGESADIS WAT
ALLERIG TATIO CENILLA
LEONA HALLTECHNICAL
CANT HOOSER WINT GINT
ODE RIVEY PEEL KINK
VERTICALINSETHIONE
ERKILE EEL SEUNO
PERSONALINTECHNICAL
GUSE CHAT VITAL GINT
POS HAIR DRATOR GATO
ENERGYDOCUMENT BAYON
INROADS MED REASONS
ARR SWIG GUELLS
AIBORNEPARTICULATES
TEMBUISE EABED BOLL
BRAN ENDED ALONE ABLO
SONS NEER PESTS STAT

Parents beware: Misuse of car seats can cause casualties

PARENTING
BRIAN MOOAR

As he placed his three-year-old daughter, Dana, into her car seat one rainy afternoon in September, Bryan Hutchinson snapped the buckle closed and tucked her safety belt to make sure she was protected – and then he checked it again, just to make sure.

Minutes later, as his wife, Michele, drove through a storm on a curvy road near Olney, Maryland, she lost control of the car and collided head-on with a pickup truck.

In the violent collision, the seat designed to save Dana's life flipped forward, and Dana's head smashed against the dashboard.

Two days later, Michele Hutchinson cradled Dana in her arms one last time before the child was removed from life support.

Dana's death was devastating to the Hutchinsons, but they were even more crushed to learn it could have been prevented if they had installed the car seat correctly.

The seat belt in their 1991 Mercury Cougar was not designed to secure their child seat, which could have been secured with a free supplementary buckle provided by Mercury to fasten the lap belt to an anchor on the floor, according to police and federal officials.

"It's every parent's worst nightmare," Bryan Hutchinson said. "We weren't careless. We did everything we thought we were supposed to do."

Although child seats have saved countless lives since they became mandatory for transporting small children, the US National Highway Traffic Safety Administration estimates that more than 30 children are killed and thousands more injured each year as a result of improper use.

"When correctly used, child seats are 71 percent effective in preventing fatalities," NHTSA Administrator Ricardo Martinez said. "However, we are still saving only about half as many lives as we could."

But although auto-restraint systems have become easier to use and more comfortable for adults during the last decade, child-restraint systems have become more complicated.

Different types of seat belts and child seats require different modifications. In some instances, seat belts can be modified with a simple I-shaped locking clip. In others, car owners must install a supplementary belt.

Child seats "are deceptively simple-looking devices," said Sharon Freimuth, spokeswoman for Century Products Co., of Macedonia, Ohio, one of the largest manufacturers of child restraints in the US. "I know people don't want to read the manuals – I don't want to read them. But there are some kinds of belts that can't be used with car seats. They won't hold the seat in tightly enough, and they're going to move, and the kids are going to get hurt."



How safe is your child's car seat? Studies show that extra precautions are necessary for ultimate security.

Martinez said many parents have a tendency to disregard manuals and try to install child seats as they would assemble a toy.

"They... figure they're smart enough to do it without reading the instructions," Martinez said. "When they are all done, it looks good, but there are

some extra pieces left over. That may be okay with a toy but not a device that can save a child's life."

Experts said many injuries and deaths, including Dana Hutchinson's, are not the result of parental negligence.

Instead, they blame complex instructions and subtle differences between restraint systems that make it difficult for drivers to know for sure whether a child really is safe.

"I think the biggest problem with infant and child restraints today is misuse," said Brian O'Neill, executive director of the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety.

Experts said the most foolproof method of protecting children in cars is to use a manual lap belt, which can generally be found in the center back seat.

Those belts generally are anchored far enough behind the back seat to prevent the child seat from pitching forward in a crash.

Stephanie Tombrello, executive director of the advocacy group Safety-BeltSafe USA in Inglewood, California, said her volunteers are astounded by the widespread misuse they see when conducting safety-seat checkup clinics for parents.

"These are people who are highly motivated, concerned about safety, and most of them come for an 'Attaboy, you're a wonderful parent' response," Tombrello said. "We find that 75 to 90 percent have some problems" that could result in serious injury or the death of a child.

For example, infants placed in rear-

facing seats should never be secured in the front seat of a car with a passenger-side air bag, which can injure the child when it inflates. Also, front seat belts in newer cars are anchored with stiff stalks that are much farther forward than older models.

That's safer for adults, but it could cause instability for a child seat during a crash. Such belts should be avoided.

Another seat-belt system prone to parent error is any type of motorized shoulder harness that automatically shifts into position when the door is closed.

In some cases, those systems require a special supplemental belt provided by the automaker.

Howard Willson, a Chrysler vehicle safety engineer and chairman of the Society of Automotive Engineers' child restraint system task force, said US automakers have spent the last five years trying to correct the problems.

Federal officials said the most promising solution is a system known as Isofix, a standardized design in which a built-in fastener on the child seat would snap directly into a device anchored to the vehicle frame.

Isofix could be incorporated into all new cars and child seats around the world, proponents said. Just as consumers are assured electrical devices can be plugged safely into their home sockets, compatibility would be guaranteed for all cars and safety seats using Isofix.

But such a solution could be years away, Tombrello and others said, and current cars and child restraints will remain in use for decades or two.

(The Washington Post)

Justices trust Knesset judgment on religious status quo

LAW REPORT

ASHER FELIX LANDAU

In the Supreme Court, sitting as a High Court of Justice, before President Justice Meir Shamgar, Deputy President Justice Aharon Barak, and Justices Eliezer Goldberg, Theodore Orr and Mishael Cheshin, in the matter of advocate Ze'ev Veltner and others, petitioners, versus the Israel Labor Party, the Shas party and others, respondents (H.C.536/494 and five others).

IN July 1994 the Labor and Shas parties signed a coalition agreement, section 3 of which provided, inter alia, that "to the extent that the status quo in matters of religion will be disturbed, the parties undertake to restore the situation by legislation."

The Labor Party also undertook to support, with the whole coalition, an amendment to section 10 of the Basic Law: The Dignity and Freedom of Man, of 1992, to entrench the status quo.

The agreement also provided that the prime minister would appoint a committee of five jurists to recommend legislation for achieving the above purpose.

The petitioners contended that the agreement was illegal, and moved the Supreme Court, sitting as a High Court of Justice, to set it aside. We will discuss their ruling in two separate articles, beginning today.

JUSTICE SHAMGAR, delivering the first judgment of the court, commented on the agreed amendment to section 10 of the above Basic Law. As constitutional legislation, he said, that Law was intended to lay down the principles of government, and to create the recognized and protected status of man's basic freedoms. The proposed aim of establishing protected religious prohibitions with a higher status than the basic freedoms would upset the desirable legislative balance; it would necessarily derogate from the status of those

freedoms in a democratic society.

The petitioners' principal submissions, he continued, were aimed at section 3 above. The section's intention was clear: any judgment of the court which, in the above parties' opinion, disturbed the status quo in religious matters, would, ipso facto, be followed by legislation to restore the former situation.

No one disputed the Knesset's right to pass legislation, nor the right of factions or individual members to initiate it. The status of provisions concerning religion should also be respected.

The flaw in section 3 was the prior consent to invalidate judgments without knowing their grounds, reasonableness or justification. Lawful decisions could not be made without weighing the facts, a principle discussed, for example, in *Berger's case* (H.C.297/82; *The Jerusalem Post*, July 24, 1983).

The law, like life itself, was not static for the individual or for society. The court dealt with actual problems brought before it by parties seeking a legal solution. A prime example, among others which the president cited, was *Bavli's case* (H.C.1000/92; *The Jerusalem Post*, March 21, 1994), in which the court construed the law concerning the property rights of divorced spouses to conform with current trends.

Citing, inter alia, the Peretz case (H.C.262/62; *Selected Supreme Court Judgments* [English] Vol. IV, p. 191) he also emphasized that organs of government were trustees of the community. An essential ingredient of proper democratic rule was the division of powers between the arms of government, including balance and mutual respect between the legislature and the judiciary. The agreement now considered disturbed that balance and was unacceptable.

The question now arose, Jus-

tice Shamgar continued, whether the court should intervene. Citing, inter alia, the cases of *Neiman and Ben-Shalom* (E.A. 284 and 288; *Selected Judgments* [supra] Vol. VIII, p. 63; *The Post*, November 9, 1988), he emphasized the importance of freedom of speech and competition in party political activity. The parties were entitled to promote their aims both before the electorate and in the Knesset. Although these features sometimes led to extreme results, they were part of the price worth paying to preserve our way of life.

Nevertheless, the court had held, for example in the cases of *Shalit and Zerevsky* (H.C.1601 and 1635/90; *The Post*, May 16, 1990, and March 6, 1991), that coalition agreements were justifiable. However, it had intervened only in extreme cases of illegality, corruption or where basic democratic principles were seriously threatened, and even then with reluctance.

While Justice Shamgar reiterated his criticisms of the agreement, he believed that the flaws in section 3 could be remedied within the normal democratic process without the court's intervention. He proposed, therefore, that the petitions be dismissed.

JUSTICE GOLDBERG concurred with the president.

The parties to the agreement, he said, suffered an "eclipse" when they disturbed the balance between the arms of government. The majority of society certainly didn't challenge that the Supreme Court was "the citizen's safest and most objective protection in his differences with the authorities."

The unfettered right of the

Knesset to enact statutes was not in dispute. The court construed them and ensured the rule of law and, as in *Zerevsky's case* (supra), their compliance with Israel's basic constitutional tenets. The agreement introduced something new by making the court's judgments worthless in advance. This disturbed the constitutional basis of our government, built on the separation of and balance between the legislature and the judiciary.

The respondents submitted, Justice Goldberg continued, that the grounds laid down in section 7A of the Basic Law: The Knesset, for disqualifying a party list from participating in elections, should apply to the agreement now attacked. Those grounds were denying that the State of Israel was the state of the Jewish people; denying the democratic nature of the state; and incitement to racism. Since none of these grounds affected the agreement, they submitted it should be allowed to stand.

He ruled, however, that what was permitted in election propaganda was infinitely wider than what could lawfully be included in a coalition agreement. The latter was tested by the actions which the parties were obliged to take, and their influence on proper administration.

In view of the above features, he said, it would seem correct to invalidate section 3 of the agreement. That provision, however, was completely unusual, and different from any political agreement previously considered. It directly affected the status and functions of the Supreme Court which was, therefore, required to judge a situation in which it was itself involved.

The court's intervention in this instance, said Justice Goldberg, could be counterproductive. Intervention could attract public criticism and lower the court's status in the community.

Moreover, he said, it was not the obligation in the agreement which disturbed the constitutional balance, but its implementation. If he thought there was a near certainty that the agreement would be carried out, he would prefer defending the image of our democratic society, even at the cost of possible harm to public confidence in the court.

However, he preferred to leave the matter to the Knesset. He believed its members would be sensible. They would seriously weigh any proposed legislation brought before them to "correct" the court's decision on its merits. They would not submit to blind party discipline in voting on such a bill, and "cut off the branch on which we are all sitting."

For the above reason alone, said Justice Goldberg, this was a case in which the court should exercise restraint and decline to intervene. He had faith in the Knesset, and could only hope that his trust was not misplaced.

He proposed, therefore, that the petitions be dismissed.

JUSTICE CHESHIN concurred with Justice Shamgar.

In this case, he said he had great difficulty in accepting the distinction between election manifestos and propaganda on one hand, and a coalition agreement on the other.

A religious party was allowed complete freedom – limited only by section 7(A) of the Basic Law: the Knesset, cited by Justice Barak – in advancing the platform of Orthodox Judaism and promising the electors its support. If that was lawful, how could it be unlawful for the party to sign a coalition agreement to achieve the

same aims? It was true that Knesset members owed their first duty to the state and its welfare. The parties, however, owed a duty to their supporters which they were fully entitled to discharge.

Justice Cheshin then analyzed in some detail the nature of coalition agreements as distinguished from other contracts. The parties to an ordinary agreement bound themselves for the future. They knew if they defaulted they could be subject to legal proceedings.

Coalition agreements were completely different. They depended on changing circumstances. They lived from day to day and from hour to hour. A political party could lawfully modify its stance on any issue if changed conditions so demanded. A majority today could be a minority tomorrow.

A coalition agreement could be unlawful if it contained illegal provisions. It could also be the subject of judicial review if it seriously disturbed the state's constitutional structure: its validity would then be judged by the test of reasonableness. However, it fell outside the general law of contracts, and it was unacceptable to regard what the parties "understood" as obligations enforceable in a court of law.

The agreement, in his opinion, was unfortunate from the public point of view, for the expression "status quo" would be better left undefined. However, he found nothing unlawful in it which would justify its being set aside.

He did not share fears of justices Barak and Orr as to possible harm to the standing of the court and its judges. He had sufficient faith in the people's representatives and the voters to believe that they would know how to act when the time came.

He proposed, therefore, that the petitions be dismissed. (First of two parts; the dissenting opinions and conclusion will appear in next week's Law Report.)

Killer smog

EARTHLY CONCERNS

DVORA BEN SHAUL

SMOG causes a significant rise in the number of heart and asthma attacks, according to a recent French study.

The six-year study, conducted under the auspices of the Regional Health Observatory of Paris, took the city's cleanest days as their baseline and calculated changes wherever the air content of one of the four pollutants rose by 100 micrograms per cubic meter of air.

They found that black smoke (particulate carbons and dusts) increases the number of heart problems by six percent and the number of asthma attacks by 30%.

The study also found that a 100-microgram increase per cubic meter in nitrogen oxide resulted in a 63% rise in people calling their doctors because of an asthma attack and a 17% increase in the number of people going to the hospital for the same reason.

An equivalent increase in the content of sulfur dioxide resulted in a 10% rise in the number of fatal heart attacks. When ozone levels increased by this same amount, the number of elderly people with chronic respiratory problems who entered hospitals went up 20% and the number of children suffering lower respiratory tract infections rose 24%.

Another study undertaken by the Panamerican Research Council in Los Angeles shows that in urban areas the number of people suffering from asthma in the past three decades has almost tripled, while deaths from asthma attacks has risen by more than 60%.

In most rural areas, the number of people suffering from and dying from asthma have remained steady. The same study also showed a 53% increase in children treated for upper and lower respiratory tract infections.

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מינער הייט

BUSINESS & FINANCE

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1995

Shekem expects to report NIS 54m. net loss for '94

SHEKEM expects to report an NIS 54 million net loss for 1994, the company reported in an announcement to the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange yesterday.

According to the announcement, Shekem will end the year with an operating loss of NIS 70m.

Elco, which purchased the ailing company from the government in December, said the figures are based on preliminary calculations of Shekem's performance.

The final results will be published after Shekem's 1994 audited financial statements are completed and approved by the

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

company's board of directors. Amnon Dick, Shekem's recently appointed managing director, said the company's new management is currently preparing a recovery plan for the company.

"We are currently implementing a comprehensive work plan and investing tens of millions of shekels in development of the chain," said Dick.

The recovery plan involves an NIS 10m. investment in the purchase of a new information system.

In addition, management is negotiating with international com-

panies to turn Shekem's Tel Aviv branch on Ibn Gvirol into a modern department store.

The new owners plan to invest NIS 10m. in the branch.

Dick said the company is also negotiating with several local companies on the possibility of making one of them a partner in its meat factory in Holon.

The company is about to sign an agreement with one of the local hamburger chains so Shekem can sell its hamburgers in three of its army base canteens.

So far, Shekem's new owners have fired 600 workers and closed its bakery and packaging plants in Azur.

Friedmann to stay at Leumi post

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

BANK Leumi general manager David Friedmann has agreed to remain in his post.

At the board of director's request, Friedmann decided to stay with Leumi until the government completes its sale of Bank Leumi. It is currently negotiating the sale with Edmond Safra.

On November 30, Friedmann informed the bank's board of directors of his decision to resign at the start of April.

He was asked to reconsider his resignation shortly after he was appointed chairman of Africa Is-

rael, Bank Leumi's real estate subsidiary.

At the start of February, Friedmann was asked to replace Sanbar as chairman of Africa Israel due to the deteriorating relations between Sanbar and Africa Israel

chairman Shlomo Grofman.

The Sanbar-Grofman episode exploded following the purchase of apartments built by Africa Israel at a discount price by Bank Leumi directors.

Sanbar bought four apartments at a price 4% less than the market rate.

Koor Ind. sets up insurance firm

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

KOOR Industries has established an insurance company that will specialize in insuring Koor and companies belonging to the group, Koor president and CEO Benny Gaon said.

Korin will also provide risk management services. Sedgwick, one of the top international insurance brokers, has agreed to manage Korin Insurance's policies.

Yair Ne'eman, responsible for insurance at Koor, said establishing the company is part of a trend characteristic of firms worldwide. He said there are 2,500 companies in the world which own similar insurance firms.

Koor is already active in the insurance market through Koor Insurance Agencies, which deals with firms' insurance policies.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Meir Yakobson named new MI Holdings managing director: Finance Minister Avraham Shohat yesterday named Meir Yakobson to replace outgoing MI Holdings managing director Gil Leidner. Yakobson, who heads his own economic consulting firm, will take over the management of MI Holdings starting March 15.

Investment Center approves 13 projects worth a total \$32.5m.: The Industry and Trade Ministry's Investment Center yesterday approved 13 projects totaling \$32.5 million.

The center approved Teva's subsidiary Asia Industries' \$20m. investment and expansion. Tadiran's \$8.8m. investment in its Petah Tikva plant was also approved.

Gambit gets ministry investment to expand plant: Gambit has received a \$1.7 million approved enterprise investment from the Trade and Industry Ministry to expand its Yokne'am plant.

Four groups to bid for regional radio licenses: Bids for regional radio licenses will be presented today by four competing groups. Coop-Blue Square, through an indirect subsidiary Blue Square Communications, has chosen Toby Anshel Communications to manage and operate the station "Radio Non-Stop."

Egged is another contender, together with Properties, Enterprises and Development (NYP), in which Nizha Settlement owns a 75 percent share. Third and fourth on the list are Russian-language newspaper Novosti and Shekem general manager Amnon Dick.

BTG anti-psoriasis product to be marketed in Netherlands: Bio-Technology General's anti-psoriasis product will be marketed in the Netherlands by Cilag International, a Johnson & Johnson division. BTG announced yesterday it will receive a "milestone payment and royalties on Cilag's sales," but would not release specifics.

Business Network with Israel has created a new forum to represent the interests of Massachusetts, California, New York and New Jersey. Headed by BNI managing director Amira Dotan, the forum will meet monthly to exchange information concerning joint US-Israeli ventures.

The new project was initiated by Harvey Krueger, CEO of Lehman Brothers in New York. The Israeli board is headed by Eli Hurwitz, general manager of Teva.

Trade promotion with autonomous regions discussed: A Center for Promotion of Trade between Israel and the autonomous regions will be established, if Palestinian and Israeli entrepreneurs have their way.

The project was discussed over the weekend by a visiting Palestinian delegation to the Israel Export Institute, which said its services would continue to be available to businesses in the Gaza and Jordan regions until the center is established.

Net external debt up 5.2% to \$19.36b.

JOSE ROSENFELD

THE country's net external debt jumped 5.2 percent last year to \$19.36 billion, as the government's net obligations rose \$2.2b. and foreigners increased their deposits by \$1.1b. in local banks, the Bank of Israel's supervisor of foreign currency said yesterday.

The government's foreign debt surged 10.8% last year to \$22.62b. from \$20.41b. in 1993. The state borrowed \$2.3b. in US-guaranteed funds, \$1b. in Israel Bonds and \$200 million from other sources.

Up to the end of 1994, the government raised \$4.3b. in US-backed loans. Last year, the Treasury raised \$1b. in March at an average rate of 7.7%, \$565m. in September at 8.6% and \$750m. in November at 8.8%.

The cost of the US-backed loans increased during the year, corresponding to the rise in US long-term interest rates.

The state's share of the debt continued rising, reaching 85% of the total at the end of last year, compared to only 65% in 1987. Most of the debt is owed to the US government.

The business sector's external debt rose \$390m. to \$3.26b., after increasing marginally in 1993. According to the central bank,

the change is due to the fact that a few large firms received long-term credit abroad.

These companies include large utilities like the Israel Electric Corporation and Bezek, which cannot meet their financing requirements locally because the Bank of Israel limits the amounts commercial banks can lend to a single borrower.

The banks' net foreign obligations plunged \$1.46b. to \$626m., as their foreign assets grew \$2.67b. Their gross obligations jumped \$1.2b., reflecting a \$1.1b. increase in foreign resident deposits.

At the end of last year, the gross foreign debt reached \$39.3b., a \$3.8b. rise from 1993.

The net foreign debt to Gross National Product ratio rose to 27% from 26% at the end of 1993. The debt-to-GNP ratio is used to measure a country's ability to meet its financial obligations.

The average interest rate the public sector paid for loans last year was 7.6%, compared to 6.5% in 1993. The average interest rate on the balance of the public sector's debt was 7.5%, compared to between 7.3% and 7.4% from 1991 to 1993.



Deputy Defense Minister Mordechai Gur (left) visits a building site yesterday on the grounds of the Educational Center of Association for Soldiers' Welfare in Netanya, at which soon-to-be discharged soldiers are being trained in building trades. To Gur's left is association chairman Rami Dotan.

Fourth quarter net profits at Israel General Bank plunge

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

ISRAEL General Bank, a member of the Edmond de Rothschild Group, yesterday reported a plunge in net profits for both 1994 and the fourth quarter.

In 1994, net profits fell more than 50 percent to NIS 11.09m. from NIS 23.3m., while in the fourth quarter net profits fell to NIS 1.69m. from NIS 7.45m.

Net return on equity decreased to 6.2% from 14.9% in 1993.

Management said last year's capital market crisis led to a significant drop in commission income and reduced the bank's granting of credit for issues.

The bank also said high interest rates reduced revenues from

money market activities.

The bank's managing director, Eli Yunes, said the bank's business plan places a strong emphasis on expanding its sources of income and development of new fields of activity such as finance of foreign trade and foreign currency transactions.

Profit from financing activities before provisions for doubtful debts dropped 30% last year to NIS 26.87m.

Operating and other income decreased 18% to NIS 54.68m. from NIS 66.74m. in 1993. The drop reflects a 13.4% decrease in income from operating commissions to NIS 50.72m.

Maritime Bank's annual net profits rise

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

THE Maritime Bank of Israel yesterday reported improved annual results last year, even though fourth-quarter net profits fell 43 percent from the corresponding period in 1993.

Annual net profits rose to NIS 14.82 million from NIS 14.38m. The bank registered a net profit of NIS 2.28m. in the fourth quarter, down from NIS 4.03m. in the same quarter of 1993.

Management emphasized its 1993 results included an extraordinary gain of NIS 5.9m. from the sale of Koor shares.

Annualized net return on equity increased to 15.3% from 11.6%, excluding the extraordinary gain from the Koor shares.

In 1994, profit from financing activity before provision for doubtful debts fell 28% to

NIS 13.14m. In the fourth quarter, Maritime's profits from financing activity fell 52% to NIS 2.74m.

The drop was blamed on the continuing erosion of financial margins in the unlinked sector, as well as a lowering of credit to the public. This reflected the bank's implementation of a more conservative lending policy.

Provisions for doubtful debts fell to NIS 1.53m. last year from NIS 4.22m. Fourth quarter provisions declined to a mere NIS 247,000 from NIS 2.93m.

A jump in revenues offset an increase in expenditures, which rose to NIS 32.64m. in 1994 from NIS 25.53m.

The bank's revenues from ordinary and other activities in-

creased to NIS 38.46m., from NIS 27.79m. The rise was mainly due to income from commissions, which almost doubled, to NIS 40.74m. from NIS 22.19m.

The rise in revenues was partly offset by NIS 3.3m. in losses on securities trading, compared with a profit of NIS 5.6m. in 1993.

At the end of 1994, Maritime's total assets fell 30% to nearly NIS 536m., reflecting a reduction in its credit portfolio. Credit to the public fell 54% to NIS 226m.

Managing director Amir Geva said Maritime continued to direct its efforts at increasing the range of its private banking services and expanding its involvement in the local and foreign capital markets.

At the end of 1994, Maritime's share of total trading in securities reached 3%. Trading in options on the Maof Index reached 7%.

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M-Systems reports \$3.1m. loss

COMPANY RESULTS

RACHEL NEIMAN

M-SYSTEMS Flash Disk Pioneers has reported a \$3.14 million loss last year, as compared with a loss of \$1.9m. in 1993.

Revenues rose to \$4.78m. from \$1.3m.

The company attributed the

loss to continuing investment in research and development - a rise to \$1.6m. from \$842,000.

M-Systems is currently enlarging its marketing and engineering infrastructure. Last month the company raised some \$3.7m. in a private placement to institutional investors.

Growth in revenues stemmed from increased sales and the end of a world-wide shortage in Flash components.

Shemen Industries posted a drop in annual net profits to NIS 81,000 from NIS 2.24m. in 1993.

Revenues also declined to NIS 303.4m. from NIS 348.8m. Shemen, which also represents Etz Hazayit and Sod products, incurred a NIS 7.6m. loss on the closure of the Etz Hazayit plant in Petah Tikva in November, mainly due to severance pay to veteran workers.

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ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS

Patrah (foreign currency deposit rates) (20.2.95)

Currency (deposit term)	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS
U.S. dollar (\$250,000)	5.575	5.600	5.620
U.S. dollar (\$100,000)	4.750	5.125	5.375
U.S. dollar (\$50,000)	3.800	4.250	4.575
U.S. dollar (\$25,000)	2.825	3.275	3.500
U.S. dollar (\$10,000)	1.750	2.225	2.500

(Rates vary higher or lower than indicated according to deposit)

Shekel Foreign Exchange Rates* (17.2.95)

Currency basket	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Rep. Rates*
U.S. dollar	3.3610	3.4080	3.0910	3.05	2.9590
German mark	2.9572	3.0091	2.95	2.95	2.9590
French franc	1.8255	1.8719	1.82	1.82	1.8215
Japanese yen (100)	0.5733	0.5854	0.55	0.55	0.5515
Swiss franc	2.0480	2.0922	1.92	1.92	1.9215
Dutch guilder	1.7848	1.8300	1.75	1.75	1.7515
British pound	2.3671	2.4098	2.25	2.25	2.2515
Scandinavian krona	0.4558	0.4622	0.45	0.45	0.4515
Spanish peseta	0.3038	0.3102	0.30	0.30	0.3015
Portuguese escudo	0.5425	0.5519	0.55	0.55	0.5515
Australian dollar	2.1101	2.1527	2.05	2.05	2.0515
S. African rand	2.1101	2.1527	2.05	2.05	2.0515
Belgian franc (10)	0.2894	0.2952	0.28	0.28	0.2815
Austrian schilling (10)	0.5717	0.5855	0.55	0.55	0.5515
Italian lire (1000)	2.8830	2.9350	2.75	2.75	2.7515
Jordanian dinar	1.8505	1.8985	1.81	1.81	1.8115
Egyptian pound	—	—	4.15	4.15	4.1515
Israeli sheqel	3.7618	3.8149	3.65	3.65	3.6515
Spanish peseta (100)	4.6592	4.7211	4.55	4.55	4.5515
Israeli sheqel	2.5917	2.6317	2.55	2.55	2.5515

* These rates vary according to bank. ** Bank of Israel.

SOURCE: BANK LEUMI

17.2.95

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Key Representative Rates	
US dollar	NIS 2.9680
Sterling	NIS 4.7488
Mark	NIS 2.0215

NY metals end higher but less than earlier gains

COMMODITIES REPORT

NEW YORK precious metals ended mostly higher on Friday but fell back from the gains that pushed gold sharply higher early in the session.

April gold trimmed just over a dollar off its highs to close up \$2 at \$380.60.

Market watchers pointed to three factors responsible for the slump in gold.

First, several said the yellow metal got a lift from weakness in the US dollar.

The trade deficit figures released Friday morning by the Commerce Department helped weaken the dollar, and a rumor circulating that international financier George Soros was in the market as a number of his gold options expired sparked widespread buying by funds, commission houses, the trade and locals.

Silver followed gold and also eased back after frenetic activity in the morning.

March silver finished 4.5 cents higher at \$4.770 after spanning 8 cents between \$4.795 and \$4.715.

New York high grade copper futures ended the day on Friday lower after a volatile but light trading session dominated by locals, sources said. March copper finished down 125 points at \$1.3335.

Wheat futures prices moved slightly higher Friday on the Chicago Board of Trade. Activity was light ahead of the three-day weekend.

Wheat futures got some support from an Agriculture Department announcement that Russia bought nearly 140,000 tons of hard red winter wheat and 50,000 tons of spring wheat.

March futures were unchanged at \$3.66 3/4 a bushel.

Soy futures posted a mixed finish overall, but soybean futures posted sizable losses on pre-weekend profit-taking. Trade was light through much of Friday's session.

Traders said light fund and commercial pressure weighed on the soybean pit along with selling on behalf of small speculators.

Soybeans closed 1-1/2 cents lower to one higher, with March down 1-1/2 at \$5.55 per bushel.

New York May cotton settled higher on Friday, on renewed fund buying, which boosted the contract near the lifetime highs reached early in the session.

May closed 33 points stronger at 95.56 cents. The market was strengthened by strong export shipment figures released Thursday evening, which hit a 15-year record high.

Insufficient supplies and increased world demand for cotton contributed to Friday's strength.

New York May world sugar futures ended sharply higher after a strong session of active trading, sources said.

May sugar closed 26 points higher at 14.70 cents after trading in a 25-point range between 14.46 cents and 14.71 cents.

New York coffee futures settled strong after rallying to three-week highs.

The May contract closed 630 points higher at \$1.6960, after trading up to a high of \$1.7000 ahead of the close on fresh speculative buying, one floor trader said.

Weather in Brazil continues to affect the stability in the market, with underlying nervousness concerning the hot, dry weather in the major coffee-growing regions there, one analyst said.

New York cocoa futures settled lower Friday, in sideways, range-bound trading.

The May contract closed \$3 lower at \$1.410, after trading in a narrow band between \$1.419 and \$1.402. May saw a lackluster trading day, following 20-week highs reached on Thursday.

All markets in the US will be closed today in observance of Presidents Day. Courtesy of Michael Zwebner, Comstock Trading Ltd.

Braude & Co. starts reaping benefits from KPMG partnership

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

JUST one week after accountancy firm Braude & Co. formally celebrated its joining KPMG, the new partnership is close to signing major deals with local and multinational companies.

KPMG chairman Prof. Hans Havermann, who visited Israel last week to take part in the celebration, quoted author Efraim Kishon in explaining the reasons behind the new partnership.

"Kishon is very popular in Germany," he said. "He once said in a speech that Israel is so small a country it is difficult to write its full name on a map. But for us, Israel is a very, very important country. It's a foreign country in a changing world."

"We can foresee a lot of foreign investment coming into Israel, and so if we are an international firm we have to be here," Havermann said. "It is absolutely vital for us to look after our international clients and to have a strong national firm here."

Havermann stressed the partnership is not a one-way road. He said Israel needs KPMG — the world's largest accountancy firm in terms of employees — as much as KPMG needs Braude.

Itzhak Rotman, managing partner of KPMG Braude & Co., said the firm has received numerous faxes from KPMG offices worldwide since it joined the multinational firm.

Rotman said the firm recently received a fax from the US saying KPMG has a client from Texas that is going to come here to market cellular telephones and accessories.

"They are going to open a company here," Braude said. "They have to know how to operate here, what the taxation situation is like, what the business client is like. We are the ones that can give them information and help them do business here."

Similarly, the company has received a fax regarding a US company with plans to establish an



KPMG chairman Prof. Hans Havermann in Tel Aviv: "We can foresee a lot of foreign investment coming into Israel, and so if we are an international firm we have to be here." (Koby Kantor)

automotive research and development company here using Israeli engineers and know-how.

According to Rotman, there are many Israeli companies interested in taking advantage of KPMG's services. He said a telecommunications company based here is interested in receiving KPMG's assistance in reorganizing the company's activities.

In addition, the Government Companies Authority has asked KPMG for a proposal regarding the privatization of Zim.

"KPMG provides services to 27 percent of the world's maritime companies," Havermann said.

KPMG is part of the Big Six multinational accountancy firms which dominate the international financial markets, controlling about 95% of the global market.

The Amsterdam-based KPMG's annual turnover is \$6.1

billion. About 72,500 people are employed with the firm, including 6,000 partners. KPMG operates from more than 1,000 offices in 829 cities in 136 countries.

The company was founded in 1987 as the result of a merger among firms from the US, the UK, Germany and the Netherlands.

According to the chain's figures, KPMG provides services to 344 companies of the world's top 1,000 commercial and industrial firms.

In addition, it provides services to 37% of the top European banks and 38% of the top 100 insurance companies.

The firm specializes in audit and tax services and in banking and insurance-related services. Clients include General Electric, Pepsi Cola, BMW, Motorola and Mercedes Benz.

Havermann is not only very highly respected in the accountancy profession worldwide but in the academic world as well. Alongside his practical work, Havermann also teaches academic theories at the University of Cologne.

Despite some investors' loss of confidence in emerging markets due to Mexico's financial crisis and the earthquake in Japan, Havermann said Israel is relatively low risk.

Israel has to be seen in the context of "development in the Middle East," he said. "You have problems in every country; you have problems in Germany as well as in Japan and Mexico. You have problems in Russia and in China. Nevertheless, there is a major flow of money to China; there still is a flow of investment in Russia. There are certainly much riskier areas than Israel."

KPMG is well represented in the region, with branches in Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria and the United Arab Emirates.

While there is strong competition in the sector, Havermann said KPMG is different from the other Big Six firms.

He said KPMG is not one single legal entity but a federation of independent international firms, a structure which expresses the firms' business philosophy.

"All countries in the world are different with regards to history, culture and its people," Havermann said. "We are absolutely convinced that you can do business best in Japan, for instance, as the Japanese, in America as the Americans and of course in Israel as an Israeli."

"Our member firms do not want to get their directives from Chicago or anywhere else," he said. "We want to be equal members in the international organization... We believe [a federation] is the organizational structure for all multinational firms in the future," Havermann said.

China-US trade talks show progress

BEIJING (Reuters) — Beijing and Washington have made progress in talks on curbing intellectual property piracy in China and will launch higher-level meetings this week to head off a looming trade war, a US negotiator said yesterday.

Diplomats said China's invitation to Deputy US Trade Representative Charlene Bashefsky to lead the talks from Wednesday suggested an agreement was in sight.

However, US officials were quick to stress that important issues were still outstanding.

"Over the past six days of negotiations with China on the enforcement of intellectual property rights, some progress has been made on key issues," Lee Sands, deputy US trade representative told reporters.

"Other important issues remain outstanding and have not been resolved," he said.

To push forward the negotiations, Bashefsky has accepted the invitation to visit Beijing and will lead negotiations on remaining difficult issues, Sands said.

Bashefsky is to arrive tomorrow and to begin talks the next day, Sands said. She will meet Minister of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation Wu Yi and Song Jian, minister of science and technology.

Sands declined to give details of what issues regarding violation of intellectual property rights in China have still to be resolved.

Beijing has described the talks as constructive and reported progress. China this weekend reported a string of fresh raids on factories found to have churned out counterfeit laser discs, stepping up a crackdown coinciding with the anti-piracy talks.

Washington says piracy of US patents, copyrights and trade-

marks in China costs US industry nearly \$1 billion a year and has ordered \$1.08b. in punitive tariffs on Chinese exports effective from next Sunday if no deal is struck.

China has ordered tit-for-tat countermeasures.

The raids were the latest in a series aimed at cracking down on intellectual property thieves who until recently had faced little or no enforcement, despite China's promulgation of a string of anti-piracy laws.

The US side has said the talks have covered in detail improved protection of copyright and trademark goods.

They have also focused on how to put teeth in China's enforcement of new intellectual property protection laws, which US officials say are widely admitted in legal terms — but widely ignored by pirates.

Discussions touched on what the US embassy called "initiation of a special enforcement period" — language that indicated the US side was attentive to Beijing's consistent plea for more time to build up its anti-piracy infrastructure.

Yesterday, US Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary arrived in Shanghai on an industrial promotion mission, which she said had nothing to do with the trade talks.

She is accompanied by 70 US officials and private executives promoting a range of US technologies and banking services in the energy sector.

In 1994, in 28 provinces and cities, Chinese authorities seized nearly five million pirated audio and video cassettes and disks, the People's Daily said.

Officials urged a nationwide clean-up of the recording industry and have closed or fined four plants found to be serious offenders, it said.

APPOINTMENTS

Eli Levin (59) has been appointed general manager of the Herzliya Pituah Oceanus apartment hotel. Levin has been involved in construction and development since 1990. Prior to that he served in a number of different planning and inspection positions in the defense industry. The luxury hotel, owned by the Azorim group, is currently under construction.

Shachar Landau (35) will serve as co-general manager of Sunny Electronics, a publicly traded company on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange. Sunny is the local representative of Sega in Israel and operates the "Dynamica" chain of stores. Landau was previously general manager of Hobar, importers of Lavazza espresso machines and operators of the "Troscadero" games arcade.

Ran Dayan (31) has been nominated vice president of Hertz Associates in New York, a Hertz Technology Group affiliate. Hertz represents Israeli companies to the US market.

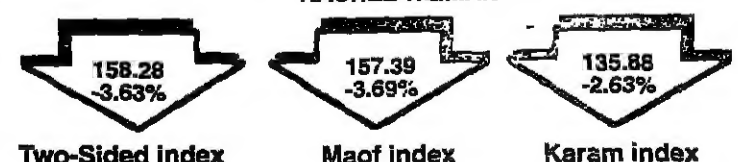
Jonathan Disendruck, 43, has been appointed international marketing manager at educational software house EduNetics. Disendruck was previously marketing manager-Israel.

Tadran has announced changes in his senior management in the framework of the company's plans to turn into a holding company. The company appointed Benyamin Shemesh as deputy managing director of accounting and control and Yosef Ben-Shalom as deputy financing manager.

Two-Sided Index decreases sharply

TEL AVIV STOCK MARKET

RACHEL NEIMAN



THE share market declined sharply across the board yesterday, as the Two-Sided Index fell 3.63 percent on a turnover of NIS 58 million.

Outstanding losers on the Two-Sided were Clal Trading, which fell 6.7% on a turnover of NIS 681,000; Evergreen, which dropped 9.2% on a turnover of NIS 873,000; Formula, which fell 6.5% on a turnover of NIS 1m.; Mashov, which sank 7.7% on a turnover of NIS 254,000; and Meir Ezra and Passport, which both plummeted 9.5% on a turnover of NIS 1.1m. and NIS 1m. respectively.

Other losers were Mof-T-Loch, which fell 4.5%; and Ocif, which lost 4.7%. Tefahot fell 5.9% on a turnover of NIS 2.7m.

The Karam fared little better, with Ocif down 8%. Maritime Chains all dropped the maximum 10%.

The bond market experienced a phenomenon rarely seen in recent years — sellers only (on certain bonds), with supply at NIS 130m. on demand of NIS 55m.

The general bond market dipped 0.30% to close at 138.45. Government bonds fell 0.31%, closing at 137.81, and dollar-linked bonds dropped 0.16% to 140.84.

The pessimistic mood is expected to continue today, said Shalom Har-Oz of Storm Capital Markets.

Key factors which brought about the plunge were redemptions of provident funds, excess supply on bonds — which raised effective interest rates — and the lowered dollar rate on markets world-wide.

"What is also worrisome is that turnovers did not grow," added Har-Oz. "The tax was certainly a disturbance, as much of the monies withdrawn from the market have not returned."

Recovery will take time, he said adding that yesterday's fall was "all part of the recovery process."

United makes last eight of FA Cup

LONDON (Reuters) - Two goals in the first four minutes eased Manchester United's path into the last eight of the FA Cup yesterday as the team enjoyed a convincing 3-1 win over arch-rivals Leeds.

Leeds paid a heavy price for some slack defending in the opening minutes as first Steve Bruce and then Brian McClair gave United a 2-0 lead.

Ghanaian Anthony Yeboah pulled one back after 53 minutes only for Mark Hughes to ensure victory for United with 18 minutes left.

Holder United was rewarded with a home tie against Queen's Park Rangers in the sixth round which also features several other high-profile clubs.

Newcastle United reached the last eight for the first time in 19 years by beating Manchester City 3-1, but must now travel to Everton in the next round.

Their hero was Keith Gillespie, who belatedly celebrated his 20th birthday on Saturday by scoring twice. John Beresford scored Newcastle's other goal while German striker Uwe Rösler replied for City.

Gillespie, who moved from Manchester United to Newcastle in the £7 million British record transfer deal that took Andy Cole

to Old Trafford in January, capitalized on two defensive errors to score after 18 and 64 minutes.

Liverpool and Wimbledon drew 1-1 at Anfield, the winners of the replay facing a sixth round tie against either Tottenham or Southampton.

United could have won by a much wider margin against a disappointing Leeds side, but its overall performance suggested it could well be back at Wembley for another FA Cup final in May.

Even without the cup-tied Cole and banned Eric Cantona it had too much attacking punch for the visitors, who were left to reflect on the damage done by two Ryan Giggs' corners which produced the opening two goals.

Bruce's goal was his first since August, while substitute Yeboah's close range effort was his first since his £3.4 million transfer from Eintracht Frankfurt.

Gillespie has already made a big impact since arriving at Newcastle from Old Trafford, but his first goal had more than a touch of good fortune about it.

City goalkeeper Andy Dibble kicked a clearance straight at him rather than booting the ball into the stand and could only watch in astonishment as the ball ricocheted over his head off Gillespie's right foot and into his unguarded net.

Graf reclaims top spot

PARIS (Reuters) - Steffi Graf needed only 67 minutes to crush Australian Open winner Mary Pierce 6-2, 6-2 in the Paris Open final yesterday and regain her position as the world's number one female player.

The 25-year-old German, showing no ill-effects from her three-month break from the game, was her usual devastating self as she captured the 87th title of her career to ensure Arantxa Sanchez Vicario's two-week reign at the top will end today.

"I can't believe it right now. I did not expect to come back here and win the tournament right away, especially as Mary has been playing very well," she said.

But for Graf, who has been plagued by injuries for the past six months, the most important thing was proving to herself whether she had fully recovered.

"It was very difficult at times in the past few months not knowing what to expect," she said.

She certainly did not expect to beat the in-form Pierce so comprehensively, having lost in their last two meetings at the French Open last June and at the Virginia Slims finals in November.

But Parisian fans' hopes of seeing world number three Pierce average her last defeat in a final in the French capital - to Sanchez Vicario at Roland Garros last year - did not last long.

After 15 minutes, the Frenchwoman was trailing 3-0 despite some fine volleys and she was unable to claw back the initiative.

The early games of the second set were more of a contest, especially in a marathon third game in which Pierce saved four break points to eventually hold serve.



NUMERO UNO - Steffi Graf in action during her match against Mary Pierce yesterday. Graf won to regain her top ranking. (AP)

But two games later she was broken again and Graf was able to reel off the last four games in a row to claim the title.

Milan Indoor
Young Russian Yevgeny Kafelnikov stunned top-seeded Boris Becker 6-6 in a thrilling third-set tie-breaker

yesterday to win the Muti Tennis Indoor tennis tournament.

Kafelnikov, 21, took two hours and 15 minutes to defeat Becker 7-5, 5-7, 7-6 at Milan Forum.

Kafelnikov, the No. 5 seed, pocketed a top prize of \$128,000 for his biggest career victory.

Mac TA rolls through Herzliya

JOEL GORDIN

THE matchup between Maccabi Tel Aviv and Bnei Herzliya was supposed to supply the fireworks in this week's 22nd-round of national league action, but things soon fizzled out as Maccabi trounced the visitors at Yad Eliyahu 95-75.

Herzliya only showed fight in the first 10 minutes, when the team led by a few points. After that, Efiel Birnbaum's squad collapsed and lost more through its own weakness than Maccabi's strength.

Maccabi coach Muli Kazurin made many changes and finished the game with a "second-string" team on the court.

Doron Jamchee scored 19 points, Motti Daniel 16, Norris Coleman 15 and Radisav Curcic 14.

For way below-par Herzliya, John Hudson sank 22 points, Paul Thompson 17 and Amir Katz 16.

Maccabi led 48-37 at the break.

Hap Gratz 97, Mac Rishon 88.

Gvati dished out the surprise of the evening, with a fine victory over its opponents, who are second in the league table.

Visiting Rishon led 41-32 at halftime, but the home team turned the tables in the second half thanks to a sound defense and great performance by Derrick Gervin (36 points) and playmaker Gili Shwartzman who could well have played his best game of the season. He hit 16 after coming off the bench. Rodney Munro helped with 20.

Rishon's Americans, Gerald Padilio (26) and James Gully (21) made the points, but were not their usual selves. Danny Gott hit 14.

Hap Tel Aviv 84, Hap Haifa 75.

It's a sad commentary on the state of affairs in local basketball when the managements of these two debt-ridden clubs had to pass the bat around before the start to pay for the referees' travel expenses.

Only about 300 Haifa fans saw their team give the visitors a hard nut for their money. However, Haifa could hardly be expected to win without

foreign players.

For Tel Aviv, Lior Ardit made 23 points (including five 3-pointers) and Buck Johnson 30. Lazy Gordon made 20 for Haifa, Shimon Ansaalem 17 and Danny Alush 16.

Tel Aviv led 41-36 at halftime. Hap Jerusalem 82, Hap Eilat 70.

Jerusalem's fine victory was achieved by a sterling 30-point display by Billy Thompson, aided by 20 from John Dalzell (which included five 3-pointers). Hubert Roberts (13) and Roy Ayal (6) also chipped in.

Eilat's zone defense gave many chances to shooters like Dalzell. The visitors' play was also marred by the poor display from Ari Rosenberg who was solidly defended by Dalzell, among others, and only hit two.

Brian Rowson made 23 points and Andrew Kennedy 17.

Jerusalem led 43-36 at halftime.

Mac RG 93, Mac Jerusalem 71. Ramat Gan's zone defense did the trick, as Jerusalem did not have the outside scorers to compete against such marksmen as Lamont Strothers (30) and J.J. Eubanks (21).

In the second half, Jerusalem's usually soft-spoken coach Yoram Harush was sent off the court and had a technical foul awarded against him, which further upset his team.

Joe Dawson only made 14 and Shimon Green 13.

Ramat Gan led 51-41 at halftime.

Hap Holon 84, Hap Givatayim 86.

Holon led 58-38 at halftime and it's interesting to note that Givatayim actually outscored its opponent in the second half, 48-46. This was due to the tireless efforts of the last remaining foreign player, Gary Plummer, who prevented Givatayim from becoming another Betar Ramat Gan.

In the seventh game, Hap Galil Elyon trounced Betar Ramat Gan 104-86.

National Basketball League

	W	L	Pts.
1. Maccabi Tel Aviv	20	2	42
2. Maccabi Rishon	15	7	37
3. Hap Tel Aviv	15	7	37
4. Hap Haifa	14	8	36
5. Hap Jerusalem	14	8	36
6. Hap Eilat	14	8	36
7. Hap Ramat Gan	12	10	34
8. Hap Holon	11	11	33
9. Hap Givatayim	9	13	31
10. Hap Galil Elyon	8	14	30
11. Hap Be'er Sheva	6	16	28
12. Hap Ashdod	6	16	28
13. Hap Ashdod	6	16	28
14. Hap Ashdod	6	16	28

Feigenbaum leaves Maccabi Petah Tikva

ORI LEWIS

MACCABI Petah Tikva and its coach Yehoshua (Shiye) Feigenbaum parted company yesterday after a year of ups and downs.

Feigenbaum, one of the most tempestuous characters in the local game, both as a player and subsequently as a coach, was relieved of his duties at the smaller of the two Petah Tikva clubs after it was felt that he was unable to continue motivating his players. Maccabi Petah Tikva is currently in 12th place in the National League and the club's results have not been promising.

Feigenbaum was brought in to rescue the club in the early part of last season, after Ze'ev Zeltzer had failed in his position and Maccabi had looked doomed for relegation. Feigenbaum then breathed fire into the side and was able to rescue it from the dreaded drop.

But the Feigenbaum flame, according to Maccabi Petah Tikva

chairman Avi Luzon, appears to have been extinguished and the players need to be given a jolt which will return them to their winning ways.

"Unfortunately we cannot replace any of the players, and we have to make a change, we had no choice and Shiye had to go," Luzon said last night.

It appears that Feigenbaum will not be idle for long, however. Betar Tel Aviv, which relieved its manager, Avraham Marchinsky, of his duties last week is very interested in Feigenbaum's services and is hoping he will now come to their rescue.

Betar is currently in 15th position in the league and appears headed for relegation. The team is hoping Feigenbaum can work his magic and save them too. But the coach is reportedly not enthusiastic and he does not feel Betar has the caliber of players able to cope with the opposition.

UConn falls to Villanova

RICHARD ZAACKS

THE University of Connecticut suffered its first Big East loss of the season, falling 96-73 at home to Villanova on Saturday night.

The Wildcats (19-5, 12-2 in the Big East) used a strong second half to pull within one game of the Huskies (20-2, 13-1) for the conference lead and snap Connecticut's 27-game home winning streak.

Like their only other loss of the season - at Kansas - the No. 1 ranked Huskies were unable to

handle the physical play of their opponents.

Despite trailing only 48-44 at halftime, the Huskies never looked like they were in the game. Israeli guard Doron Sheffer had an excellent start, helping to keep his team close with a 12-point performance in the half.

But Sheffer's play went sour after the intermission, along with

the rest of his teammates. Connecticut star Ray Allen had his worst game of the season, and the club was unable to pick up the slack.

For Villanova, Kerry Kittels had 37 points, including 25 in a spectacular first half.

Sheffer finished off with 14 points, six assists and two rebounds.

Connecticut's next game is at home tomorrow against Boston College.

Sonics win 5th straight off Warriors

Golden State trades Gugliotta to Minnesota for Marshall

OAKLAND - Detlef Schrempf scored 17 of his 31 points in a decisive fourth quarter, leading the Seattle SuperSonics past the Golden State Warriors 129-117.

The Sonics have won five straight and 11 of 13 meetings against the Warriors, who have not put together back-to-back wins since December 22 and 27. Golden State lost its third straight home game.

Leading 94-92 early in the fourth quarter, the Sonics scored nine straight points in a span of

1:10 to take control of the game. The Warriors irated forward Tom Gugliotta, who came to Golden State in the Chris Webber deal, to the Minnesota Timberwolves three hours before the game in exchange for rookie forward Donyell Marshall.

The Warriors got Gugliotta and three first-round draft picks in a November 17 trade that sent Webber, last season's Rookie of the Year, to Washington. Gugliotta was the sixth overall pick in the 1992 draft for the Bullets.

Jazz 108, Celtics 98

John Stockton became the first player in NBA history to reach 10,000 assists when host Utah defeated Boston.

Stockton, who had 15 assists for the game, reached the milestone with 3:41 left in the second quarter when he passed to Karl Malone for a layup. (AP, Reuters)

SATURDAY'S RESULTS:
Cleveland 82, New Jersey 75
Philadelphia 95, Denver 89
Charlotte 118, Detroit 88
Milwaukee 116, Chicago 111
San Antonio 111, Atlanta 97
Utah 108, Boston 98
Sacramento 109, L.A. Clippers 92
Seattle 129, Golden State 117

SCOREBOARD

NHL - Saturday's results: Hartford 4, Pittsburgh 2; Washington 4, Quebec 2; N.Y. Islanders 3, New Jersey 2; Montreal 5, N.Y. Rangers 3; Tampa Bay 3, Boston 1; Toronto 3, St. Louis 1; Calgary 3, Dallas 2 (OT); Anaheim 6, San Jose 3; Vancouver 6, Los Angeles 2.

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